The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,815.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
including postage..... „ 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
Use, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 10th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain R. Cerling, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium. The officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

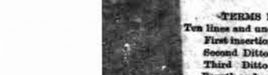
THE s.s PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. Williams, Commander.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE favorite steamer H18 TOMLAN, Captain Tuffos, 1,753 tons Register, 350 H.P. (Messrs. T. & J. Brocklebank's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

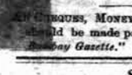
To Suez.....£ 36
Port Said..... 36 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool..... 50

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 24-10	£ 9
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without Wines.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Tickets available for six months, deducting 5 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

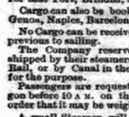
In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1870.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
„ Suez	£20	£11-15
„ Port Said	£20	£12-10
„ Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a continuation of the full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's fast Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste 5 to 6 travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days to six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from 67 to 413.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£15 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Medi-erranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Ship DON QUIXOTE, Captain W. H. Nelson, has arrived from Calcutta. Consignees of the said vessel are requested to PAY the FREIGHTS to the undersigned and to take an immediate delivery of their Cargo, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested, that Captain Nelson will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHES.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Brenner Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 93	„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco' 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£20		Including Wines.
Suez	36	22		
Port Said	38	23		
Alexandria	39	25		
Messina	45	32		
Naples	47	33		
Leghorn	50	34		
Genoa	50	34		
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship HOOGLY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 7th December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of richly Carved Open-work Drawing, Dining, Office Dressing and Bed-room Blackwood Furniture, rich Cut Glass Plated and Porcelainware, Argand Lamps, valuable Pictures, a first-rate M hogany Square Grand Piano by Schiedmayr, made expressly for the Climate of India, Table Ornaments and Statuette, Bagatelle Tables, few lots of Valuable Books, Carriages, Horses and sets of Harness, being the Property of a Gentleman changing his residence No. 86, Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 19th day of December 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the whole of the Valuable Property above alluded to.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messr BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods—

2 Cases White Assorted Lappets.
2 ditto ditto
1 ditto Coloured ditto
2 ditto White Spots Lappets.
2 ditto Coloured ditto
2 ditto 2000 yards superior Parramatta.
14 Pieces of Blue Pilot Cloth, 650 yards.
Also, 110 Cases of best Cutlery, such as Penknives, Scissors, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, &c.
2 Crates Lipscomber Filters
2 Cases Pictures

(The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay).

Handsome Household Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Chiffonier, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, rich Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

(The Property of a Gentleman).

A handsome light Buggy.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite Police Station.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF SCARLET CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following:—

Per Atlantic.

10 Bales containing 200 pieces Scarlet Cloth.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP DUNCAIRN, Captain James Finlay, has arrived from Calcutta. CONSIGNEES of the said VESSEL are requested TO PAY the FREIGHT to the undersigned and to TAKE an IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested that Captain Finlay will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. DELAWARE, Captain Fisher, from Hongkong, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their Cargo: failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Delivery Orders will be countersigned by LAWRENCE & Co., Agents s.s. Delaware.

Bombay, 7th December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per CARGO per French Ship CANNANORE, Captain Patrouilleau, from Calcutta, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of Messrs. ATKINSON & Co., of Dhollera, are requested to MEET at the Royal Hotel, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Attorney for Wm. Atkinson.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to issue SHARE CERTIFICATES to the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, in exchange for Call Receipts.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BLASTING POWDER.—TENDERS WANTED by the undersigned, up to noon of 15th December, for SUPPLYING BLASTING POWDER at Coorla Hill. For particulars, &c., apply to

GLOVER & COMPANY.

Nesbit Lane, Byculla, 8th Dec. 1870.

PAPER:—Printing.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

Hand Made.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.

Machine Made.—Foolscap to 18 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.;—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blo ting.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.

Packing.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 30a lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ½ by 6 in.; deafened 2 by 6 in., 1 by 6 in., and 1½ by 6½ in.—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, December, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government Sales. Connoisseurs consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

No. 1 size CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine..... per 1,000 Rs. 80 Cash. 0 Rs. 88 Credit. 0
No. 1 „ HABANOS ..... „ „ 84 0 92 0
No. 2 „ COBTADOS ..... „ „ 43 0 48 0
No. 2 „ HABANOS ..... „ „ 45 0 50 0
No. 2 „ CAVITE BRAND ..... „ „ 48 0 54 0
No. 2 „ Do. do. in boxes of 200...per box 12 0 14 0
No. 3 „ CORTADOS ..... „ 1,000 40 0 45 0

of the above: CLARO are light and delicately flavoured; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere:—

CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125	per box.	21	8	24 0
LONDRES CLARO	do.	10	0	11 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO,	do.	21	8	24 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER,	do.	18	0	20 0
VEGUROS, do. (expected shortly)	„	21	8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. F. SAUQUET is admitted as PARTNER in our Firm.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOO JAIRAZ CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm of Messrs. DEWA GUNGADHUR and Co. on the 25th day of October 1870.

DEWA GUNGADHUR & Co., THUCKER RAGOO JAIRAZ.

NOTICE.—On and after THIS DATE my Business will be conducted under the Name and Style of MACNAGHTEN & Co.

Mr. JOHN W. SCOTT will continue to act as Agent for the Firm in Bombay.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN.

Khangaum, 1st December 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belagoung, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with W. BLAKENEY, Adjutant,

22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant, President Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL for a period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1st January 1871, in such quantities as may be required by the Company monthly. Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

The estimated Annual Consumption is about 400 Tons of Cocoanut and 500 Tons of Castor Oil.

Sealed Tenders specifying descriptions of Oil and localities from whence to be procured, accompanied by small samples of the same in sealed bottles, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices not later than noon on the 20th December 1870.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st December 1870.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules:—

RICE, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not b nd itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1870.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the STRIPPING, CAULKING (up to metal line), and re-metalling (not including cost of metal, but including all other materials, dock rent, labour, and attendant expenses), of the ship LOUISA, expected to arrive in Bombay shortly. A separate tender required for simply docking and Un-docking, Shoring and Un-shoring the ship, examining and patching the metal of the said ship, including dock rent, but not including cost of metal. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th December 1870.

TENDER FOR LANDING COAL, &c.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to receive TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL and other GOODS from the DOCKS or HARBOUR to the GAS WORKS at Chinchpooly during the year 1871.

The Specification can be seen, and information obtained, at the Office, 9 Marine Street, Fort.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Landing Coal, &c." to be addressed to the undersigned and sent in at or before noon of the 12th December.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender. C. GANDON,

Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Association, No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 31st inst., and on every ensuing MONDAY, up to the 19th December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

P. DEWAR, Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 27th instant.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 5 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly inpress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... ... dozen.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... ... „	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... ... „	65	
BADHAM'S	("Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	Rs.	Rs. 18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool		20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk		25

HOSIERY.

BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	Rs.	Rs. 12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto		21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan		28½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...		21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped		23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Fall Mall," "Shakspeare," "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Hand-erchiefs, coloured borders. „ ...	6	
White Irish Cambric ... ... „	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... ... „	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Roman Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each...	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs ... ... each ...	3	8
Fine gold Front Studs ... ... per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... ... each ...	2½		
Front Studs ... ... per set ...	5		
Solitaires ... ... per pair...	5	to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ... per doz. ...	10,	12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels ... ... „ ...		25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels ... ... „ ...		22	to 28

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	23
30 Inches Flat Tops...	20
33 Inches Flat Tops...	21
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

	Rs.
27 Inches	65
30 Inches	73
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS. Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45	36 Inches ...	50

A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c., varying in price from ... ... 5 to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags... ... ... 5½ to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... ... per pair...	25	
Rug Straps ... ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares continue in demand, owing to the expectation of higher dividends. Other shares steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

number of Shares.	Nomi. value each.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	4 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	905
10,000	500	100	4 do	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	105½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	100	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,992	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
19,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	415

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
—	£ 9	43.10.2.	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,166
—	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
150	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,500	4,000	250 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	250 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	80 do.	Do. New	370
500	1,500	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,250
200	1,500	1,050	...	Framji Cawasji Press	1,025
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	2 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
125	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
25	4,000	375	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	8 p.c.	Mechanics' P'ld'r's Co.	30
500	4,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treseher & Co.	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	5,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,075
16	150	150	...	Broach Mills	220
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,375
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,750
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,225
600	1,500	1,500	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,595
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,050
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	29
250	19½	Do. China		1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
—	3,500	2,44[illegible]	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credit	6 Do. do.	1s. 1[illegible]d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 ¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half-per-cent.	113[illegible]
Five per cent.	106[illegible]
Four per cent.	96[illegible]
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103[illegible]
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1868-87	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cen
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 270
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australia old	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—5TH DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. heavy amounts, at Rs. 97-14, or 2-2 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 98 to 98-2 or 2, to 1-14 discount.

4½ per cents. in demand, none procurable.

In shares :—

National Bank shares at Rs 117, exclusive of the dividend.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

Beeke, Quartermaster, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

Crispin, Captain, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Surat.

Lamb, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, from Poona.

Moriarty Captain, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Rajkote.

Lucas, C. B., Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Maitland, Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

Russell, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.

Anderson, Doctor, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Crispin, Captain, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Sholapore.

Gleig, Captain, Invalid Establishment, to join, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 796, of 30th November 1870, to Lieut-nant Colonel D Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps, is under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Major General Sir Edward Russell, K C S I., is appointed to the Division and Staff, vice Major General Tapp, C.B., whose tenure of office expired on the 1st December.

Colonel J. T. Walker, R E, Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs for eight-en months, under Rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following appointments are made, and will take effect from the date on which the late Colonel Dunstervile embarked for England :—

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., Deputy Commissary General, to be Commissary General of the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. W. Lucas, C.B., Assistant Commissary General, to be Deputy Commissary General of the Army.

With reference to the latter portion of G. O. No. 769, dated 10th November last, read, Captain A. R. Hoskins, R.A., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments.

Surgeon A. C. C. DeHenzy, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Assistant Apothecary (now Apothecary) W. Wright, No. 47, to be Acting Apothecary from the 4th May 1870, vice Senior Apothecary Wilson proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Assistant Apothecary Shaik Cassim, No. 48, to be Acting Apothecary from the 13th July 1870, vice Wright promoted.

The following promotion and reversions in the Commissariat Department are made from the 5th November 1870, consequent on the return of Sub-Conductor Cameron from furlough :—

Sub-Conductor Robert Cameron to be Acting Conductor, vice Bartleman.

Acting Conductor Frederick Smith to revert to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Louis Kennedy to Sergeant.

The services of Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K. C. S. I., Political Resident at Aden, have been placed, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R. E., C. B., has been appointed Political Resident at Aden.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Aaron Peterson, M. D., is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 22nd November 1870, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

In assimilation to the practice in Bengal, wrenches for tightening nuts on rot-trestles, &c., will be issued to the troops in this Presidency. The articles will be supplied by the Ordnance, through the Barrack Department, and be issued in the following proportion :—One to each Troop or Company or Battery of Artillery using the new iron trestle barrack cot.

The Government of India have ruled that the construction of rifle ranges and butts for the use of Native Infantry corps at those stations where Rifle corps are permanently quarter-d, should, as in the case of British corps, be undertaken by the Public Works Department; the earthwork to be entrusted to the Sepoys, if they will undertake it for an aggregate sum not exceeding the cost of hired labour, at the market rates, as estimated by the Executive Engineer.

Barrack Sergeant W. Turkington is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate.

With reference to G. G. O No. 794 of 1870, Lieutenant Colonel Charles James Merriman, Royal Engineers, is raised to increased pay from 16th October 1870.

The following native promotions are made :—

Poona Horse.—Jemadar Ahmed Khan to be Naib Resaldar, and Kote Duffadar Major Mahomed Khah Khan to be Jemadar, from the 1st December 1870, in succession to Mahomed Semdee deceased.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R. E., C.B., to be Political President at Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. N. Tagor, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandeish, acted as Judge and Sessions Judge of that district from 22d August to 21st September 87, both days inclusive.

Messrs. C. Peile and R. V. Hearn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor at Bombay on the 5th instant.

Mr. J. R. Naylor and Baron De H. La Larpent respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Acting Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar on the 1st instant, before office hours.

Mr. Pranlal Muthooradass, District Deputy Collector in the Panch Mahals, is invested in those mahals with the original and appellate powers of an Assistant Judge as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.

Appeals from his decisions in original suits will lie to the Agent to the Governor Panch Mahals, and special appeals from decisions passed upon the décrees and orders of the Mconsiff will lie to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Azam Bappoojee Bulwani, Mahalkurry of petta Nagotana, talooka Penn, in the Colaba collectorate, with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

Mr. P. Jacob, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 1st instant.

Mr. R. B. Worthington to act as First Assistant Collector of Sattara, vice Mr. Trevor, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar, is allowed an extension for four days of the subsidiary leave of absence for 18 days granted to him under date the 9th instant.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Antajee Bapoojee Puradkur, Mahaulkurry of Khed, talooka Chiplooni, in the Ratnagherry collectorate, with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. Gruickshank, M.D., has been allowed privilege leave for 30 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. T. Watson, B.A., is permitted to retire from the service from the 27th November 1870.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 7th December, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regiment N. I.—Surgeon C. Johnson, to the officiating medical charge, vice Surgeon Major Gilbert. Surgeon Johnson will travel at the public expense.

19th regiment N. I.—Ensign L. A. T. McCoulon, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

With reference to G. O. O. No. 316, 15th May last, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hunter, is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 2nd October last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Captain H. F. Dent, to Bombay, from 10th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1870, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel C. T. Franklin, C. B., 6th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign E. Verge, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 2 months, as a special case, to study the native language.

66th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. A. J. O'Brien, M. D., to Bombay, from 1st December to 31st Dec. 1870 on medical certificate, in extension.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d per ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 15s 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£7 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2[illegible] to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Duncairn	Finlay	Calcutta, Nov. 13.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Ratlin	Goa, Dec. 6.
	Amizade	Nes. de Sa	Mozambique, Oct. 19.
	Canning	Emets	Cocos, Nov. 10.
			London, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Malacca (s)	Bernard	China, &c.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Coast and Goa.

The Brig Futtay Sultan, Nacoda, to Aden, Juddah, and Hoodeeda, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Peorl, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Historian, to Liverpool.

Ship Mabel, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS

Dec.

5 Royal Edward.....Shaw .....Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Lincoln.....Wilks .....London, Aug. 1.

Nimrod.....Bullock .....Mauritius, Nov. 1.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Paraguay (s), 1 cask iron padlocks, 1 case wooden spectacle cases, false jewelery, and 1 case brass tumblers, Hussen Ebram; 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon, and 6 cases cheese, Jeewanjee & Co.; 22 cases sperm candles, cheese, blacking, and oilmanstore, King, King & Co.; 36 cases lucca oil, cheese, sperm candles, and oilmanstore, King, King & Co.; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, Soonderdass Mooljee; 13 cases copper sheets, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

Burmah, 9 casks hardware, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brazilian (s), 131 cases double action maccarthy gin, screw cutting lathe, Hoosunjee Byramjee.

Stowell (s), 20 casks brass wire, T. F. Pannett.

Atlantic, 5 jars English butter, Captain Miller.

Timsha (s), 8 casks iron rivets, Kaimjee Jewa.

Evening Star, 42 cases clocks, 1 case weights, Sullimanjee Habeboolla.

FROM SUEZ.

Baroda (s), 5 cases white tanjibs, Fulcher & Co.

Columbian (s), 1 box sovereigns, Ahmudsha Joosabsha.

FROM ADEN.

Hindostan (s) 5 packages E. teeth, Sewjee Lalljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 19 cases peacock feathers, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.

Saladin, 97 cases oilbanum, John Mahomed Megjee.

Hindostan (s), 1 bundle and 69 pieces E. teeth, Canjee Purshotum; 6 cases cardamoms, Behroo Brothers; 7 cases cardamoms, Soondeedas Mooljee; 112 pieces and 2 bundles E. teeth, Abdool Remon Fazul.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Paraguay (s), 17 bales goat skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Soondeedass Mooljee; 15 bales cotton, Muthooradass Soorjee; 5 cases shawl, Runglaljee Nundlall; 57 bales cotton, Harviram Sircoram; 100 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, Canjee Megjee.

Ellen Bates, 50 bales cotton, Rysee Amerchund; 101 bales cotton, Vurdhaun Poonsey & Co.; 54½ bales cotton, Mansookram Candsee; 100 bales cotton, Tokersee Megjee; 242 cuppas orchilla weed, Lindabhoy Rujubalee; 121 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebrau & Co.; 63 bales cotton, Vurudhaun Tokursee; 61 bales cotton, Rowchund Amoolruck.

Hindostan (s), 31 bales wool, Nathoo Sooaderjee; 110 bales cotton, Hoorjee Nagsee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 70 bales wool, Toolsidas Cahianjee; 35 bale cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Victoria Cross, 150 bales cotton, Amrootlall Motecdall; 125 cwts. buffalo horns, Peerbhoy Assur; 16 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Chutterbhoy Chapsee; 41 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew.

Caranjah, 500 bundles gulls, Canjee Pragjee.

Hindoostan (s), 500 bales cotton, Dyaboy Lucknidass.

Balkamah, 41 bales cotton, Kutchemall Motta; 68 bales cotton, Aurmaisull Jeewamal; 75 bales cotton, Amerchund Shoadiram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 29th November 1870 :—

"British Packet from Alexandria on 28th December and thence forward will go to Brindisi instead of Marseilles. Single rate on letters for England will be reduced to one shilling from same date. No reduction on papers."

The mail referred to above as leaving Alexandria on the 28th December corresponds with that leaving Bombay on the 10th December, and letters sent thereby will be chargeable at the reduced rate of postage.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 8, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the publised rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CRADDOCK—December 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Craddock, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH

St. JOHN—December 3rd, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain F. C. St. John, 34th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

NELSON—November 30th, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant J. S. Nelson 38th Regiment, of twin daughters.

JONES—December 5th at Mirzapore, the wife of Mr. F. W. Jones, goods clerk, East Indian Railway of a daughter.

GARNETT—December 1st, at Muttra, the wife of Captain Garnett, 4th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HORAN—MARSHALL—November 22nd, at St. John's Church, Mirzapore, by the Rev. J. Lapsley, B.A., William Frederick Horan, East Indian Railway, to Ellen Jessie, daughter of the late W. M. Marshall, Bengal Artillery, and stepdaughter of J. T. C. Edwardes, Supervisor, Public Works Department.

DEATH.

MACKAY—Below the city of Mundi, on the Beas River, drowned whilst counting logs, Donald Mackay, of the Forest Department.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

THE telegram received yesterday afternoon leaves it doubtful whether or not a second action was fought at Orleans early in the week. On Tuesday we learned that the Duke of Mecklenburg had captured the railway station, 30 guns, and 1,000 prisoners. This action was fought sometime before the 5th, for on that day it was stated the Duke was prepared to occupy the town. We are now informed that Prince Charles and the Duke gained a decisive victory, taking 1,000 prisoners and 40 guns, and that then the French evacuated Orleans. The probability is that both wings of the German army defeated the forces opposed to them in front of Orleans, but it is just probable that the French made a final stand on Tuesday, the 6th, and were then finally driven over the river. This result we have regarded as certain, since the French left was routed at Arthenay, and General Ducrot thrust back into Paris. M. Gambetta seems to have made a futile effort to repeat at Orleans the part played by St. Just at Wissembourg in 1793, and to have nearly fallen into the hands of the Germans.

Many persons, who will not attend to the facts, were much exercised by the assertion that the military position of the Germans was very critical. For these it is vain to write. How armies whose communications have never once been seriously endangered, who have driven the army of the North to Lille, the army of the Loire over that river, the hosts of Paris back within their Lines, can be considered in a critical state passeth all comprehension. But it is not complimentary to the "common sense of most" to find so much weight attached to a few foolish words in a telegram. The German military position was never so strong as it is now.

THE telegraphic summary of President Grant's Message need not inspire any alarm respecting our relations with the United States. What interpretation the text may bear, or to what events it may give rise, of course neither we nor any one in these latitudes can say. But we must remember that the Alabama question, and since the abandonment of Lord Elgin's Reciprocity Treaty, the fisheries question have been standing topics available for use, frequently calling for direct treatment, at the beginning of every December. Nor is it surprising—we say this in ignorance of the exact state of internal American politics—that the President should take up the well [illegible] that the controversy was temporarily suspended under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, fully empowered as he believed by his Government, negotiated a convention, whereby, with certain reservations, the quarrel was to be referred to arbitration. But the document was settled subject to the sanction of the Senate, and the senate refused to sanction the work of its own agent, ostensibly, if we remember rightly, because England was supposed not to have made adequate acknowledgments of her alleged wrong-doing. It was not a wise proceeding on the part of the Senate, nor one encouraging to those who, professing a hatred of war, desire to see all disputes arranged by arbitration. But after the Senate had refused the arrangement to which England acceded, it was plainly not for England to renew the attempt to root up an irritating international grievance and possible cause of quarrel. As we understand the telegram, President Grant now proposes that his Government shall renew the broken thread of negotiation, and of course he will find Lord Granville quite prepared to take up the dropped stitches and deal with the points at issue in a friendly spirit, similar to that which animated Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon. We suppose that all parties are now agreed that we made a great mistake in not, for our own sakes, arresting the Alabama wherever she was found. Our maritime interests demand that the ocean should not be made a port of entry, and that it should not be possible for inland powers to commission vagabond ships on the high seas and make them ships of war. The Alabama had no legal status whatever, except such as Mr. Davis's Commission conferred on her, she was a recusant towards English law, and ought to have been captured wherever found and brought back to the Mersey. With that, however, except incidentally the Americans have nothing to do. The sole question is whether our *laches*, in allowing "290" to sneak away by a subaqueous subterfuge, and put to sea without papers of any sort, render us liable for the damage she inflicted upon American ships on the high seas. But in what form President Grant will renew negotiations, what ground he will take, we cannot even guess; but the words of the telegram warrant the inference that he will not break ground afresh in any hostile manner. In his inaugural address, delivered at Washington on the 4th of March 1869, President Grant said—"I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from that rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent." We assume that the United States Government will act up to that rule, and no nation can ask them to do more

The ticklish question at issue is not, however, the misdeeds of the Alabama, but the dispute about the fisheries. It is one of very old-standing, shirked more or less or indefinitely settled on all the great occasions when war compelled the British and American Governments to debate and devise treaties. It has been open ever since the War of Independence came to an end, it was not decided at Ghent, and it is open now. The best chance of terminating the quarrel was afforded by the Reciprocity Treaty, when all parties received advantages with which they were tolerably contented. When the United States Government gave notice that it would withdraw from the Treaty, one effect was to re-open and leave open the fisheries question, and replace matters on the old unsatisfactory footing. In 1868, President Johnson said, in his last message to Congress—"No practical regulation concerning Colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved." We have not before us the views of General Grant, but we believe that Congress has not yet delivered that judgment which his predecessor regarded as the essential preliminary to a treaty The most obvious difficulty, we believe, lies in the vagueness of the terms of the older treaties, and turns, among other things, on this point—whether the treaties justify the Colonial assumption that the three mile line shall be drawn from headland to headland, or whether they support the American view that the three mile line should follow the inundations of the shore. Any one who looks at the rudest map defining the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada and Newfoundland will see serious nature of the difference. There is not only the great bay of Fundy which swarms with valuable fish, but scores of inlets, especially in Nova Scotia. A line from headland to headland, even if the bay of Fundy were given up, would shut the Maine and Massachusetts fishermen out of many rich fishing grounds.

We suppose that the schooner captured by the gunboat Plover was found in some inlet or deep bay, and seized because infringing the British Colonial view; but of course that special schooner may have committed some less equivocal infringement of treaty rights. The reason why the question is fraught with danger is that the North Eastern States are largely interested in obtaining a legal recognition of their view, and also in securing ground whereon to dry fish—an advantage they had under Lord Elgin's treaty. The fisheries therefore come home to the potential politicians of New England more than the Alabama claims, since the grievances of a fishing population are present everyday. Still as the quarrel is so old, and has so often tried the ingenuity of statesmen on both sides, we cannot think that it will be pushed sharply to a final issue now. The reported expressions of the President are very general, and we can only regard his allusions to both subjects of difference as the forerunners of fresh efforts on the part of diplomacy. The Americans are too much interested in diminishing taxation, paying off debt, promoting trade, and reviving the agriculture of the South to rush into these troubles intent on war.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. A. MCCLEVERTY, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is expected to arrive at Bombay to-day from Cannanore, by the steamer Ethiopia, en route to Kamptee, on a tour of inspection. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the occasion, and a complete company, under the command of a European officer, with band and regimental colors, will be in readiness at the Apollo Bunder, as a guard of honor, to receive His Excellency when he lands.

ON receipt of the intelligence of the demise of H. H. the late Khunderao Gaekwar, Colonel Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar, issued the following notification :—

"It is with deep regret the Political Agent has received from the Resident of Baroda the intelligence of the demise of His Highness the Maharaja Khunderao Gaekwar, Sena Khaskel Shumser Bahadur, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, which melancholy event occurred on the 28th instant at the Mukkerpor Palace, Baroda. As a mark of respect the Political Agent directs that all offices under this Agency be closed this day."

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER of Magdala and suite arrived in Agra last Sunday afternoon, left for Gwalior in the evening.

BOMBAY Act III. of 1870, "to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay," received the assent of the Governor of Bombay on the 1st October and of the Governor-General on the 1st December.

THE Government of India have ruled that general officers appointed to the staff in India are to be considered as travelling on duty from the port of debarkation to their place of final destination, and to receive free passage under the regulations which rule the grant of free passage to those so travelling.

ON Monday last, we learn from yesterday's "Poona Observer," five persons were arrested at the Khurruckwasla water works by the police, under warrants from Mr. Pritchard, amongst them being two Brahmin overseers and three contractors. They are now in the custody of the police in Sunwar-warra.

THE Nurwadars of Lambhoowel and Wurode, talooka Annund, in the Kaira collectorate, have been in the habit of levying a tax under the name of "Ghur-Bharee," but formerly known as [illegible] In yesterday's Government Gazette [illegible] prohibits the levy of this or any [illegible] and declares all persons levying any such [illegible] will be liable to the penalties men[illegible]

IT is rumoured, says the "Madras Mail" of Dec. 5, that Sir Colley Scotland, the Chief Justice, is about to proceed to England on sick certificate, and that Mr. Justice Kernan will be appointed Acting Chief Justice and Mr. J. R. Kindersley, C.S., barrister at-law, Acting Puisne Judge. Consequent on Mr. J. R. Kindersley's departure, from Bangalore, Major A. C. Hay will be nominated to officiate as Judicial Commissioner until the arrival of Mr. J. D. Gordon, the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, who is expected to assume charge of his office in March next, when his term of furlough expires.

A WATER-MAIN BURST.

A SOMEWHAT serious burst took place last night in the 28 inch main below the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. It is hoped that the mischief may be repaired by daybreak this morning, or at latest by midday. In any case arrangements have been made for supplying the poor with water during the day.

ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIAN STEAMER ARABIA.

THE s.s. Arabia of the Rubattino Company, arrived in the port yesterday at 3 P.M. from Genoa. The following is the list of her passengers :—

FROM GENOA.

For Port Said—Messrs Burzoni and E Watts.

For Aden—Colonel Strachey, C B.

For Bombay—Messrs P Daendliker, G Reifferscheid, A Steinacker, R Lupi, G Orr, and J Robinson, Miss Robinson, Messrs Deconti, Marietti, and Caizaniga, and Rev Mr Jures.

FROM LEGHORN.

For Port Said—Mr Deen Metaxa.

For Suez—Mr A Guerrieri.

For Bombay—Messrs J Gordon and Giovannoni.

FROM NAPLES.

For Messina—Messrs Skyavinsky, Staible, and Abela.

For Bombay—Major and Mrs Horn, Mr J B McLeod, Miss Hatch, Viscount and Viscountess di Villanova with 2 children; the Italian Consul at Bombay, Chevalier and Madame Pilastri; Mr Lemarchand.

FROM SUEZ.

For Aden—Mrs Regunel, with 2 children and nurse.

For Bombay—Mr Bircher, 8 third class passengers.

FROM ADEN.

For Bombay—27 third class passengers.

Immediately after leaving Genoa she experienced very bad weather, which increased to such a degree at Leghorn, her first intermediate station, that she could not safely leave that port, and was consequently delayed for one day and a half.

The passage to Naples the Arabia had to perform in equally bad weather, and it was only between Messina and Port Said that the roughness of the sea abated.

She arrived at the latter port on the 20th November at 5 P.M., but owing to some neglect or misunderstanding on the part of the Suez Canal Company she was not permitted to enter the canal until the following day, the 21st, at 11-45 A.M.

Through the fault of the Suez Company's pilot the Arabia was again unnecessarily detained in the canal, 14 miles from before Suez, and arrived there in consequence only on the 23rd November. Captain Crocco disgusted with the conduct of the Suez Company's servants, lodged a protest against the irregularities which had occurred to the detriment of Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., and we understand that although an apology was offered by the Canal Company's agent at Suez, the matter is not to rest there.

At 4 P.M. on the same day the Arabia left Suez, and although meeting with contrary winds in the Red Sea reached Aden on the 30th Nov. at 1-30 A.M., where, the process of taking in cargo detained her till 6 P.M. of the same day.

The cargo of the Arabia is consigned to the Company's agents in Bombay, Messrs Vdkart Brothers.

A LAZY chap has found out that working between meals is unhealthy for him.

SOFT SOAP, in some shape, pleases all; and generally speaking the more *lye* you put into it the better.

SUPER IRRIGATION.—Michael thinks the two hours he spent in watering his garden just before it was soaked by a thunder-shower was a work of super-irrigation.

PREPARING FOR ETERNITY.—A

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all public offices being closed from the 24th December 1870 to the 2nd January 1871, both days inclusive. Heads of Offices will duly arrange for the despatch of any emergent business that may occur during the vacation.

The High Court will be closed on its appellate side from the 24th instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive. The Registrar's Office will be open from the 2nd to 7th proximo, from 12 to 2 P.M. daily, for the despatch of emergent business.—*Government Gazette.*

HINDU HOLIDAYS IN 1871.

The following are the Hindu holidays recognized by Government for the ensuing year :—

1 Makar Sankrant.... Thursday, 12th January.
1 Maha Shivratra..... Friday, 17th February.
2 Holi ..... Monday & Tuesday, 6th & 7th Mar.
1 Ram Navami ..... Thursday, 30th March.
1 Cocoanut-day ..... Monday, 31st July.
1 Janma Ashtami ... Tuesday, 8th August.
1 Ganesh Chaturtie.. Monday, 18th September.
1 Dasara..... Monday, 23rd October.
2 Divalee ..... Sunday, & Monday, 12th & 13th Nov.

11 days.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 36 0TH RIFLES.

Eighteenth Day, 5th December.

THE PROSECUTOR'S REPLY TO THE DEFENCE.

The Court assembled at eleven o'clock. The President, Deputy Judge Advocate and Members, with the exception of Captain George Silver Keith, were present. The prosecutor and the prisoner were called into Court. A large number of spectators were present. The proceedings of the last four days were read over and compared with a fair copy of the same that had been made. On being called upon to do so, Colonel Kennedy, the prosecutor, read the following reply to Ensign Gilbert's defence :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—In my reply to Ensign Gilbert's defence, I will endeavour first to show that the charge preferred against him has been proved, and then I will attempt to refute statements regarding my professional conduct that have been made by witnesses before this Court, some of whom speak of matters said to have happened some years ago. In using the term "attempt to refute," the Court will, I know, feel how impossible it would be for any commanding officer, without due notice and specification as to time and circumstance being given, thoroughly to meet attacks such as have been levelled against me day after day during the past month; and the mere fact of their irrelevancy to the matter at issue before the Court, but adds to my difficulty in the effort to rebut them at this time. With regard to the charge, the evidence shows that whilst the battalion under my command was on parade on the 19th September 1870, it advanced in "direct echelon of companies at six paces distance (that is, in 'short echelon') from the left," and whilst so advancing the order was given to "form line on the leading company," which was then halted, the other companies continuing to advance and forming in succession on the alignment. It is shewn that the "base points," as also the coverer of Ensign Gilbert's company, were accurately aligned, and while Captain Borthwick was dressing his men, it was seen that Ensign Gilbert stood in the way; he was desired to move, whereupon he at once went through the line and stood behind the left of his company. On being ordered to dress it, he returned to the place from whence he had gone and stood facing the "coverer" at a distance from him of about seven to nine files, or six to seven paces. After repeated orders, it appears from the evidence that Ensign Gilbert came nearer to the "coverer," but upon receiving a distinct order to advance, followed on non-compliance by the word 'Quick march,' Ensign Gilbert at once acted precisely in the manner as stated in the charge.

In his defence, the prisoner lays stress upon the fact that the witnesses for the prosecution are not agreed as to the precise distance from the "coverer" at which he stood when he positively refused to obey the final order to "advance; quick march." In the examination-in-chief, Sergeant Lynch states that at the time Ensign Gilbert used the words as set forth in the charge, he stood at a distance of about two or three paces from the "coverer." Captain Borthwick, in reply to a question from the prisoner as to his position after moving in compliance with the direction of Sergeant Lynch, states, "I can't say exactly the number of paces that he (Ensign Gilbert) moved up; but I should say that he was in his proper place, or nearly so." It is however noteworthy, that Captain Borthwick on the 19th September, immediately after parade, when writing his official account of the occurrence for submission to the Brigadier General, makes the following statement—"I did not notice how many files he (Ensign Gilbert) was distant from the "covering sergeant" when he replied to Colonel Kennedy, but I should say three or four paces." But it is thoroughly understood in the service that all lawful commands must be obeyed, even though the expediency or necessity of them may not be apparent to those whose duty it is to yield unhesitating obedience; nor is it attempted to be shown that any final order to the prisoner to advance could not be complied with, and even if he stood at the appointed place from whence to dress his company—namely, at a distance of two files or one and a-half paces from the "coverer"—yet it is certain that he could have obeyed my order, and it was his duty to have done so. But the distance at which he stood at the moment he acted, as stated in the charge, was three or four paces from the coverer.

Having then, as I believe, established the charge against the prisoner, I will proceed to reply to some of the numerous complaints relative to my conduct then on parade, and on other occasions. The first complaint of my conduct on the 19th September last seems to be that on forming line at a time of parade, fully half an hour previous to the prisoner's act of insubordination, I gave him offence by telling him to ask one of his men the number of the company. This I did upon Ensign Gilbert's assurance that he did not know the number, either as he then stood or as he had just before been. There is certainly a discrepancy between my statement and that of the three other witnesses, but these scarcely agree sufficiently amongst themselves as to materially affect my testimony. Lieutenant Frend says that in his replies to me Ensign Gilbert was perfectly respectful. The replies were, "I don't know now," and "I don't know." The ordinary affix of "sir" was omitted. Lieutenant Frend says that on this occasion my manner and tone were "sneering and sarcastic," whilst Captain Borthwick styles them as being "loud and aggravating," but surely no one desirous of being sneering and sarcastic would give expression to his feelings by uttering them in a "loud" tone, that is, if he really wished to be aggravating. Captain Borthwick says I used these words, "By order, go and ask a private the number of your company." It is hardly credible that I could have used the words "by order" on such an occasion. Private Wellbrooke, in reply to a leading question from the prisoner, states that the words I used were, "Ask some intelligent private soldier in the ranks." I would ask the Court, that even though the words "ask an intelligent soldier" might be used, whether any one could add thereto the words "private" and "the ranks!" I can only repeat what I have said in my evidence that I neither intended to offend, nor was I aware that offence had been taken.

The next instance is where I am stated to have said that Ensign Gilbert was not fit to command a company. I did not say so, and I think Captain Algar's evidence bears me out in the assertion. The words I used were those stated by Captain Algar in his reply to my question—"Have you not stated on a former occasion that the words were 'Go, do it yourself, sir; he cannot do it, or does not know,'" his reply to which was in the affirmative. These words of mine, although apparently misunderstood, were really intended to shew Captain Algar, that instead of his remaining twenty or thirty paces off, issuing repeated orders to his subaltern, he should himself go and do whatever was needed, Ensign Gilbert failing, as it appeared, to understand Captain Algar's meaning. As for myself, I heard repeated orders, but failed to catch the words uttered. As regards my orders given to Ensign Gilbert to dress his company when in line, I can only declare that the words stated by me in my evidence were used on the occasion, and in no aggravating tone or manner, unless indeed the two or three last words given in a loud, authoritative tone, suited to the occasion, may be regarded as aggravating to the feelings of one who apparently had no intention at any time of acting in accordance with the spirit and evident meaning of my repeated orders. As regards harshness of tone, I have no doubt that in a certain sense my voice might have been so regarded, and from the fact that about a work previously, when in command of a brigade at a sham fight, and when charging in line, the two lines, in spite of orders to the contrary, came too close together, and it required the utmost effort of voice to get my men back again, and for weeks afterwards my voice was harsh and dissonant. Witnesses at a distance depose to the rapid, angry and loud, harsh tones of command, but it will be observed that none of those witnesses profess to have heard orders that it is known were given by me to Color Sergeant Lynch on the instant after the prisoner had thrown his sword violently away, and had otherwise acted as stated in the charge. These words of mine were given to the sergeant and escort in such manner and tone as may readily be conceived by the Court, on an occasion of outrageous insubordination, by an officer in front of a battalion of British soldiers "on parade, under arms." Apparently to shake my evidence, recourse is had to a seeming discrepancy between a statement made by me and that of Sergeant Lynch regarding the distance to which the prisoner had been marched when overtaken by Captain Algar, but if it is taken into consideration the time occupied in my calling Captain Algar to me, his approach to me, and his receipt of my instructions, and afterwards his riding off to overtake the escort, I see but little difference between my evidence and that of Color Sergeant Lynch in this particular, as he speaks of the distance when overtaken, whilst I refer to the distance at the time before Captain Algar had been despatched upon that errand. I decline to admit the inference drawn by the prisoner that by sending Captain Algar to remove the escort when two or three hundred yards in advance of the whole battalion, I virtually admit my error of judgment in so dealing with gross insubordination; neither do I allow that I was in any manner blinded with rage, for the prisoner's offence was not against me, but against "discipline"!

It would but weary the Court, and serve no useful purpose for me to attempt to follow the prisoner in all his expressed views regarding my conduct on this and other occasions; but I will state that I never ordered or permitted Lieutenant Frend to act under the leadership or direction of any one junior to himself, although I did desire him to "fall out" and look on at Light Infantry movements that I found he was quite unable to perform, owing, as I imagined, to the very slight experience he had of such matters during the three years and upwards he had been employed as "Assistant Musketry Instructor." Ensign Sandford's statement I think carries its own refutation with it. The circumstance occurred as he states on the high road and immediately in front of my house. The battalion was marching back to quarters "at ease," in the usual manner, and Ensign Sandford ought to have been in rear of his company. We were marching left in front and he was leading the column. The road is a raised one, in parts, and Ensign Sandford kept too much to one side, whereupon he was told to incline more to the other. To the inconvenience of some of the men who were thrust off the sand on to the slope of it, he bore off too much to a flank, whereupon he was told to "fall out" and let a sergeant lead, and almost immediately afterwards the word was given to march to private parades. Just then I noticed Ensign Sandford walking away to his quarters, and I sent a sergeant to desire him to join his company. There has not been, so far as I am aware, any docketting of Ensign Sandford's letters relative to his frequent neglect of duties owing to a singular want of memory, but he was told, in presence of two or three senior officers, that unless he could improve in this particular I reserved to myself the right of shewing these letters to the General at the "half-yearly inspection." As regards Ensign Thorne's dressing Ensign Gilbert's company, it could have happened only from the fact of the latter officer failing to do so after repeated orders either from myself or one of the Majors. On the completion of the order, Ensign Thorne must have rejoined his company, and had not Ensign Gilbert resumed command I should have told him to do so. I beg the Court to bear in mind that, although very serious imputations have been made before them regarding my conduct, yet no complaint at any time, so far as I am aware, has been made by officers or soldiers against me. That opportunities for so doing have been frequent, will be apparent to the Court when I tell you that between January 1856, when I became the senior Major of my battalion, until now, when I am its Lieutenant-Colonel, I have been actually present in command of the battalion for five and a half years, in addition to which I have held continuous command of a detached wing for upwards of two years, and command of six companies for about five months. I have commanded the battalion at the time of the following half-yearly inspections, viz :—

In Ireland is Spring of 1856.
In India Autumn of 1859, and in Spring of 1860 I only gave up the command two or three days prior to the inspection.
In India Autumn of 1867.
In India Spring and Autumn 1868.
In India Spring and Autumn 1870.

In addition to these I have commanded a detached wing at the four half yearly inspections of 1862 and 1863. From official memoranda in my possession, it appears that from the day Ensign Gilbert joined the battalion at Madras in October 1867 until the day of his arrest in 1870, he has been actually present under my command for but one year and six months, this is after deducting his sickness and absence on leave. It will thus be seen that the statements of some of the witnesses are inaccurate, especially that of Lieutenant McCall, who for "over three years" has noticed my "over-bearing manner to Ensign Gilbert!" Captain Ashburnham is in error in stating that I removed Ensign Gilbert from his company on the 25th November 1868, for in point of fact Ensign Gilbert left the head quarters at Bangalore for Bellary a month previously with a Major of the battalion, and three days after Captain Ashburnham's arrival at Bellary the whole command of the battalion devolved on Colonel Roe who could have attended to any complaint. The removal alluded to as a hardship by Ensign Gilbert and Captain Ashburnham did not occur until October 1869, when I attached Ensign Gilbert to do duty with Captain Hatchell's company. At that time Colonel Roe was present with the battalion but not in command of it. He, however, resumed the command about a week afterwards when any hardship or unkindness of mine could have been remedied.

In conclusion I will add that until informed by witnesses in your Court I had no idea that from the time Ensign Gilbert joined the battalion until the day of his arrest we were on any other than friendly terms, and I must here make a statement which under ordinary circumstances I could not venture to do. When Ensign Gilbert fell sick on the 23rd March last, I begged him to drive out with me in my carriage as soon as I had learnt the Surgeon would approve. He did so on two occasions, the last being on the 3rd April, the day before his departure for Ramandroog. At that time I requested his acceptance of some wine which I thought would do him good, and just before he went away my cook made him something to take with him. These little presents were accepted in all friendship and good-will, and about the middle of August Ensign Gilbert sent me a present of vegetables and in a note conveyed to me the expression of his kind regards. On the 8th September he dined at my house with eight or ten other guests, and by chance was the first to arrive and the last to depart; and certainly during the time he was there with me nothing could have been more friendly or agreeable than his manner, or less like that of one who expected to be insulted and ill-treated on all occasions of duty. But one thing remains to be told, and as it redounds to the credit of the prisoner I have no hesitation in telling it. On the morning of the 20th September, the day after the occurrence of the 19th September, when on parade, I received from Ensign Gilbert, officially through the Adjutant, a letter in which he begs to tender his humble apology to me and which he trusts I will be pleased to accept. He adds that he would have done so the day previous, but it was only through a friend he learnt he was at liberty to offer it; that although he could not expect the apology would be regarded as a complete atonement for his misconduct, yet he felt it not the less incumbent upon him to offer it now, in order both to show me his deep contrition and to assure me how sensible he was of the very grave magnitude of the offence of which he was guilty This letter of apology was at once despatched by me "for the favourable consideration of the Brigadier-General Commanding at Bellary."

I had nearly forgotten to state, that when Ensign Gilbert was directed by me to report himself to the Commandant of Ramandroog to do duty with the depôt, it was in accordance with a district order by Major-General Hodson, C. B., dated 29th April 1870, which was as follows :—"Ensign Gilbert, now at Ramandroog on medical certificate, will from the 1st proximo do duty at the depôt until further orders." As Ensign Gilbert left Bellary for Ramandroog on 4th April it will be seen that, as Surgeon Young has said in his evidence, my order must have reached Ensign Gilbert about three weeks after his arrival at the depôt, but it cannot be supposed by any one that the "District Order" intended that whether sick or well Ensign Gilbert should, from the 1st May 1870, perform even the light duties of a convalescent depôt to which he had proceeded in like manner with non-commissioned officers and soldiers for change of climate.

The Court then adjourned to re-assemble on Saturday next (Dec. 10) at eleven o'clock to hear the Deputy Judge Advocate General's rejoinder.—*Madras Times.*

A Strange Custom.—It has for many years been the custom in Siam for the king to give an annual entertainment at a place called Sethe, at which His late Majesty was accustomed to select some of the best looking young girls for his harem. His present Majesty, however, though giving the entertainment as usual, made no selection from the expectant beauties this year, and the people make loud complaints that no family has been thought worthy of the Royal favour.

The Russian Navy.—The estimate of the probable expenses of the Russian navy for the ensuing year has just been drawn up by the Admiralty at St Petersburg. It amounts to 7,000,000 roubles (£2,300,000), as follows :—Central naval harbour administration, 1,300,000 roubles; naval schools, 383,00; building and equipment of ships, 3,000,000; cruises, 3,500,000; hydrographical department, 220,000; fuel, lights, and buildings, 320,000; salaries and maintenance of personnel, 3,194,000; medical expenses, 504,000; sundry expenses, 425,000.

MR. STEPHEN'S SPEECH ON THE PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

The second objection, as to the severity of the punishment, deserved more attention. With respect to that, he had only to say that there were cases known to the law (in English law they were very common) in which persons brought themselves within the same definition with various degrees of criminality. If you looked at any section of the Penal Code and set yourself to conceive possible cases, you would find that, in numberless instances, most severe punishments could be inflicted for very small offences indeed. So strongly had that been felt by the Legislature, and so strongly, too, by the framers of the code themselves, that they had adopted the principle which he (Mr. Stephen) had always regarded as an extremely sound one, of almost entirely excluding minimum punishments. In a few cases there was a minimum penalty; for instance, in the punishments for murder and waging war; but he did not at present remember any other. With those exceptions, in every instance they had left it to the discretion of the person who tried a case to inflict the smallest punishment, imprisonment for a day, or a nominal fine. That was the case with regard to ordinary crimes, such as theft and murder, and other crimes against person and property, but surely there was no crime with regard to which it was so true as the crime of exciting disaffection. He could conceive instances in which a man who had done so was deserving of any punishment which the law could inflict. In 1857, for instance, a man who excited disaffection would have been guilty of a terrible offence. On the other hand, there might be cases where, from the strength of the Government, and the contemptible character of the crime, it might not be desirable to inflict more than a slight punishment. The punishment required did not vary according to the mode in which the disaffection was excited, but it varied according to the state of public affairs, and the position, character and circumstances of the criminal; and for that reason the widest latitude in the punishment for the offence was required. He would observe that, in criticising any provision of law, especially of the criminal law, credit ought always to be given to those who were to administer it for some degree of common sense and moderation. Let him call attention to a law which had originated with his illustrious predecessor—Lord Macaulay—the provisions of the Penal Code about defamation—

"499. Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person, intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person."

Section 499 and explanation 4 taken together defined defamation thus—'Making any imputation concerning any person intending or knowing or having reason to believe that that imputation will lower the moral or intellectual character of that person.' There were, no doubt, many important exceptions, but that was the general rule, and by section 500 the offence of defamation might be punished by two years' imprisonment and fine.

He (Mr. Stephen) would ask his Lordship, or any one of his colleagues, whether he could say that he had ever been to a dinner table at Calcutta, or anywhere else, where that law was not broken; where something was not said by somebody which conveyed an imputation concerning somebody else likely to lower his moral or intellectual character. Why, he saw before him those who were great masters of their pencil, and who had a power of representing persons in a manner which certainly would, by a visible representation or design, lower their moral or intellectual character; and by the Indian Penal Code any person who did this was liable to simple imprisonment for a term which might extend to two years, or to a fine, or to both. In no society in which he had ever been, or which he had ever heard of, would any person escape punishment if this law were carried out to its full extent, unless, indeed, he were the dullest of mankind. But severe as the law was, it was reasonably administered, and he did not think that either private conversation or public writing on general subjects was, in point of fact, under greater restrictions in India than elsewhere. He mentioned this in connection with the section now under the consideration of the Council, as showing that, in all cases, you must credit the persons who would administer the law with some degree of common sense.

There was another objection which had been urged by the British Indian Association, to which great weight was due. They said that if legislation once took the shape proposed, there would be no end to malicious prosecutions. This, however, was completely answered by the provision that no prosecution should be commenced under this section except under the authority of the Government. That showed that this was a weapon to be used in no case except where the peace of the country was, in the opinion of those who were put at the head of the Government, seriously endangered, and that was a very effectual check to prevent the law being used in an oppressive manner.

Another objection was that the law punished intention, and we were told that the effect of it would be, that people whose intentions were innocent might be convicted. That merely amounted to saying that mistakes might be made; but that was the case with all laws. In the Penal Code, wherever you might refer to it, you would find that the intention made the crime. It was strange that that argument should be used, when it was considered that the Act which declared that the intention of the publisher of an alleged libel should be determined like other questions of fact, had always been regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of the popular cause in England.

There was one last objection to which he would refer in a more general way. It was the general phrase that this was an interference with the liberty of the press.

Short phrases of this kind involved a surprising quantity of nonsense. He thought that that unfortunate phrase in particular had been made the subject of more fallacies than almost any other sentence. Liberty and law simply excluded each other: liberty extended to the point at which law stopped; liberty was what you might do, and law was what you might not do. To advocate the liberty of the press absolutely, would be nothing else than to advocate the doctrine that everybody should be allowed to write what he liked. That was obviously absurd. Everybody admitted that personal slander ought not to be permitted: it confused the whole matter. Hence the phrase 'liberty of the press' was mere rhetoric. It contained no definite meaning whatever. The question was not whether the press ought or ought not to be free, but whether it ought to be free to excite rebellion. He did not believe that any sane man would say, in so many words, that all people ought to commit any crime whatever, so long as they did not commit overt acts themselves; but no degree of liberty short of this would justify a journalist or any one else in exciting people to commit rebellion. The British Indian Association said—

"The committee will be the last persons to believe that the noble Lord at the head of the Government, or his hon'ble and learned colleagues, themselves nurtured under the free institutions of their native land, and some of them, perhaps, once members of the great fourth estate, the claims of which the committee now advocate are inimical to a free press in India; but they will not rule for ever, and it is difficult to say what they or their successors may do in times of political excitement, when passions may be excited by hostile criticisms, and personal feeling may usurp the place of judgment."

With regard to this last observation he had a few remarks to make. He perfectly understood what was meant by some of them "being members of the great fourth estate;" it seemed to say that when he (Mr. Stephen) was in England he used to write for the newspapers. That was perfectly true, and he was not ashamed of it. Journalism, when properly conducted, was as honourable a pursuit as any other. He made this personal remark to show that he took a special interest in journalism. He could not imagine a worse policy than to permit journalists to do what they would not permit other people to do. If we wished the Indian press to be what it ought to be; if we wished it to be conducted honestly and to criticise the proceedings of Government fairly, we could not do worse than treat it like a spoiled child. It would be monstrous to say to any newspapers, native or English, "We permit you to slander private persons and to excite the public at large to rebellion and massacre, because we want to nurse you up into something great." That was not the way to bring the press or any other profession to good. We should protect them so long as they did not commit crime, and punish them if they did. It had been said that a few prosecutions would crush the native press, and that they were not strong enough to bear the possibility of being misunderstood and punished for expressing intentions which they had never entertained. Such apprehensions appeared to him contemptible. Men must be content to take the risks incidental to their profession. A journalist must run the risk of being misunderstood, and should take care to make his meaning plain. If his intentions really were loyal, there could be no difficulty in doing so. If not, he could not complain of being punished.

Let us consider, however, whether this terrible danger did really exist. He had already shown what was the law of seditious libel in the presidency towns, and those were the towns in which the great majority of newspapers were published. One paper had said, "If this law passes, we shall never know what we might say and what we might not." If they wanted to see what they might say, all they had to do was to read the English newspapers, which were published under the same law, and they did not write very much as if they were under tyrannical rules. Their liberty included the following items at least. They might refute anything which had been put forward and abuse anybody for bringing it forward; and if they wanted to see more particularly what sort of things they were perfectly at liberty to say, they had only to refer to the files of the English newspapers printed during the last eight months, and read the articles on the income-tax. Nobody ever said or thought that the authors of those articles were exciting disaffection. If a man was permitted to say everything that had been said about the members of the Government in general—and particularly about his hon'ble friend who was in charge of the Financial Department—and was not satisfied with such liberty, he (Mr. Stephen) must say that that man had a most insatiable appetite for using strong language. So long as the English papers in this country published what they did publish about every man, every measure, every principle which they thought it right to discuss, the native papers need not be under the smallest apprehension that they would fall under the pale of the law. He would appeal to anybody who knew what English public life was, whether any Government which existed in this country was ever likely to bring a newspaper published in this town into Court on a charge of exciting sedition for mere discussion, however violent, personal, or unfair. It was absurd to suppose that anybody here wished to do it, or would dare to do it; it would be altogether repugnant, not only to the law, but to the habits in which English public men were trained up.

So much with regard to what people might say. He would now state what they might not say. They might not say anything of which the obvious intention was to produce rebellion. It might be difficult to frame a definition which would, by mere force of words, exactly include the liberty of saying all that you meant to allow to be said, and exclude the liberty of saying all that you did not mean to allow to be said. But although there was considerable difficulty in framing a definition of the kind, there was none whatever in drawing the line for yourself. Every man who was going to speak, every man who was going to write, ought to know perfectly well whether he intended to produce disaffection. If he did, he had himself to thank for the consequences of his acts: if he did not, he (Mr. Stephen) was quite sure of this, that no words which that man could write would convey to other people an intention that he did not intend to express. He (Mr. Stephen) did not believe that any man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection. You could no more mistake the severity of criticism, or the severity of discussion, for the writing of a person whose object was to produce rebellion or excite disaffection against the Government, than you could mistake the familiarity of friendship for the familiarity of insult. Try to define what it was that made a difference between that neglect of ceremony which you expect from a friend, and that neglect of ceremony which was intended for insult, and you would be unable to express it in words. But no one could mistake the two things, and it was the same with exciting political disaffection.

Finally, he wished to observe that, if any one thought that there was absolutely no occasion for any law of this kind, he ought to look back to incidents which happened not many weeks ago. A man was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, substantially for committing the very offence at which this section was directed: it was preaching a *jehad*, or holy war, against Christians in India. He (Mr. Stephen) had carefully read the evidence, and supposing it to be true, it proved that this person was in the habit, for weeks and months and years, of going from village to village, and preaching in every place he came to, that it was a sacred religious duty to make war against the Government of India. Is that to be permitted, or is it not? If any one really meant to say that it was no crime to go into villages and tell the people that a rebellion against the Government was a sacred duty, he could not argue with such a person. But if such conduct was admitted to be a crime, he would ask any person who objected to the proposed section to frame a better one. Besides the man to whom he had referred, there were eight other men under commitment at Patna, who were charged with very similar offences.

Having referred to this matter of the Wahabi conspiracy, he had just one more remark to make on the subject. We had all seen, in the newspapers published both in England and in India, accounts of the disaffection created by that conspiracy represented in a very formidable manner. It was his belief, however, that although the matter was one which ought not to escape the attention of the Government, and which certainly had been shown to exist, yet it was the easiest thing in the world to exaggerate its importance and extent. He had read with great pain—and he was very glad to have an opportunity of disavowing and denying—an imputation made in some papers against the general loyalty of the Muhammadan population of India. These imputations were most unfounded and unjust, and he believed that the only class of persons who deserved them were one of those sects of fanatics who were to be found in every creed. Fanaticism was by no means peculiar to the Muhammadan religion. No one who had seen or read much of the world in which we lived, could find it in his heart to speak with disrespect of any of the great religions which had gained the affections of mankind; and he would not say one word against a religion which had preached, with unequalled efficiency, the great cardinal doctrine that lay at the root of all creeds. But it was a common misfortune of all creeds that in every religion there were those who would carry their theories to extreme results, to an extent inconsistent with peace and good order. His Lordship knew better than most of us that there was no class of people in the world who had greater public virtues of every kind than the Roman Catholics, and there were no better men and women in private life. But there was a way of looking at the Roman Catholic creed which had been adopted by some persons, and which was inconsistent with real allegiance to the civil government. And the same might be said with regard to the Protestant religion, although it had been the very life of many European nations, and especially of our own. There had been Protestant fanatics who had been fully as dangerous as Roman Catholics. We had had those who believed that the Pope ought to be able to depose kings, and we had also had those who preached that there was no king but Jesus, and that they, and they alone, were his representatives. There were some who entertained the opinion that peace between the Muhammadan population and their Christian rulers, however just, was a thing impossible, and that it was a religious duty to make war under such circumstances. He could only say on this subject, that if people would declare war against mankind, they must take the consequences.

It was not with regard to them that he wished to speak. He wished to speak more particularly of the degree in which that doctrine had been rejected by the great body of the Muhammadans. He could not of course enter upon technical questions as to the provisions of the Muhammadan law, but he wished to state as publicly as possible that the Government of this country had no suspicions of the Muhammadan community as such, and knew how to distinguish between the rash opinions of a small and obscure sect, and the sentiments of the vast Muhammadan population, as expressed in the papers he had before him on the subject. He had several letters, but he would only read one: it was the opinion of a large number of Maulavis upon the question of the lawfulness of a *jehad* in British India, which he would read to the Council:—

"The Mussulmans here are protected by Christians, and there is no *jehad* in a country where protection is afforded, as the absence of protection and liberty between Mussulmans and infidels is essential in a religious war, and that condition does not exist here. Besides, it is necessary that there should be a probability of victory to Mussulmans and a glory to the Islam. If there be no such probability the *jehad* is unlawful."

The concluding sentence of the futwa were to the effect that if a Christian were oppressive and did not afford protection, a *jehad* would be lawful if there was a probability of success. Upon this he need say nothing more than that it was much like the common European opinion, that when a Government is very bad, the question whether rebellion is justifiable is mainly a question of prudence. In the present case this question did not arise. The substance of the first part of the futwa was that a *jehad* was unlawful against a Government which afforded, and by people who had accepted, protection. Whether this opinion was really contained in the Koran and the traditions, was not for him to say; but this he would say most emphatically, that the common good sense and common good feeling of the whole human race would justify it. He should be sorry to believe that the religion of a large portion of mankind could teach the horrible doctrine that it was lawful for a man to pretend to live in peace and good terms with his rulers, to submit to them, to accept offices from them, and to nurse in his mind a fixed intention of breaking out into massacre and plunder against them on the first favourable opportunity. He was glad to believe that this was repudiated by orthodox Muhammadans. The doctrine which the gentlemen in question asserted to be the true doctrine of their religion was that where protection was given and accepted, there arose a contract between the sovereign and the subject which it was forbidden by every law of God and man to break. If liberty and protection formed a contract, no subject ought to rebel against his sovereign so long as the sovereign discharged its part of the contract; and to break that contract was not only to commit a great crime, but also a most grievous sin. That was a doctrine which certainly commended itself to the reason of the whole human race. It rendered it possible and natural that loyalty should exist, and would, he trusted, continue from generation to generation to bind together the Queen of England and her representatives in this country, and the vast body of her loyal Muhammadan subjects.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen also moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Opera in Calcutta this year is said to be really good—everything, indeed, but solvent. There is a threatened deficiency of Rs. 18,000, which can only be met by raising the price of stalls and boxes; and sometimes a remedy of that sort is as fatal as the disease.—*Pioneer.*

Press Telegrams.—Shortly after its removal to Ootacamund in July last, the Madras Government commenced to place the political telegrams which it received in common with the Madras papers in the public reading rooms, contrary to its agreement with Reuter; but on a remonstrance being made by a local contemporary, coupled with a request from Reuter's Agency, the practice was promptly discontinued. We now observe that a serious charge is made by several of the New Zealand papers against the Government of that Colony for tampering in an unwarrantable manner with the telegrams which contained the news brought by the Suez mail. The statement is that the telegrams sent from the Bluff to the various papers which have combined their telegraphic arrangements, were transmitted to Wellington, and were there divulged by a member of the Government to the *Independent*, a Ministerial organ. This journal, although not one of the telegraphic association, was still enabled to publish telegrams which were the legitimate property of the papers thus combined. It is stated that an action is about to be instituted against the Government by the associated press.—*Madras Mail.*

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

The following address on measures required to improve the cultivation of cotton in Egypt has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association to be forwarded to the Khedive :—

TO HIS HIGHNESS ISMAIL PASHA, KHEDIVE AND VICEROY OF EGYPT AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

May it please your Highness,—The Cotton Supply Association, in endeavouring to procure from various quarters the raw material required by English manufacturers, have always regarded Egypt as one of the most promising and satisfactory sources of supply. The large exports furnished in the year 1865, amounting to upwards of 400,000 bales, or 2,400,000 cantars, encouraged the hope that there would continue to be a steady increase in the production of cotton in Egypt, until something like a million of bales might ultimately be obtained. The Association has observed, however, with much regret and disappointment, that instead of the anticipated increase there has been a gradual decline in the supply of Egyptian cotton, the export of last year not exceeding 245,000 bales, or 1,470,000 cantars, whilst at the same time the quality has so far deteriorated that it is not now in as much favour as formerly. The Association therefore desires to submit to the consideration of your Highness some measures which it is hoped may contribute to extend the growth and to improve the quality of Egyptian cotton. A careful selection of seed for sowing, which has been the chief cause of the superiority of American cotton, is of pre-eminent importance. This great object, together with the introduction of the best methods of agriculture, and of the implements calculated to economise labour, would, it is believed, be secured if your Highness were to employ one or more experienced and well qualified cotton commissioners, who should be entrusted with adequate power to carry out such plans as it may be considered desirable to adopt. If this were done first upon your Highness's estates with satisfactory results, the example presented could not fail to attract attention, and to encourage the general use of similar methods of improvement, which it would be the duty of the commissioners thus employed to promote by every means in their power. If special cares were taken to sow only the best seed, and to prevent the intermixture of different varieties, if the seed of different districts were occasionally interchanged, and fresh Sea Island seed were from time to time introduced, there can be no doubt that crops of a better quality would be grown, and that the enhanced value would much more than defray any additional expense that might be incurred.

The Association is encouraged to recommend this measure to the special consideration of your Highness by the gratifying results which have been obtained through the labours of Government officers charged with the duty of promoting the extension and improvement of cotton cultivation in India. Considerable progress has been made wherever the ryots or cotton growers have been induced to exercise care in the selection of the seed for sowing, to turn up the soil to a greater depth, to use fertilisers more extensively employed in America, and to have recourse to the best agricultural implements which could be obtained. Much patient and persevering labour is required to persuade a race so little inclined to try fresh expedients, but when the value of such has been shown by model farms and direct instruction, the desired changes have gradually been adopted. It is presumed that similar efforts would be equally successful in your Highness's dominions, and it is respectfully but urgently suggested that such should be tried.

The strenuous exertions which America is now making to secure a monopoly of the cotton trade, renders it increasingly important that other competing countries should neglect no practicable means of securing a share in so valuable a branch of industry.

Signed on behalf of the Association,

John Cheetham, President.
Edmund Ashworth, Vice-President.
Isaac Watts, Secretary.

Manchester, October 31, 1870.

A letter to the same effect on measures calculated to extend and improve the growth of cotton in Turkey, addressed *to His Excellency Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador, London*, was also adopted. The concluding passages are as follows :—

Having been informed that the present vexatious method of levying tithes and the want of roads are found to be serious impediments, it is earnestly recommended that measures should be taken for providing the necessary roads as speedily as possible, and especially that such an alteration should be made in the present mode of collecting the tithes, or that they should be so commuted as would encourage the extensive use of American or New Orleans seed. Since this kind of cotton ripens gradually, and requires to be gathered from day to day as it comes to maturity, the delay occasioned by the present tithe system is productive of serious loss to the cultivator, and prevents the general use of this most desirable and profitable description of seed.

Complaints having been made that fraudulent practices in packing and preparing cotton for market have been introduced, and are becoming increasingly prevalent, some of which were recently brought under the notice of His Excellency, the Governor-General of the Velayet of Syria, by the principal European merchants at Beyrout, it is most earnestly recommended that stringent measures should be at once adopted to remedy an evil so sure to inflict serious damage on the cotton trade of Turkey.

These suggestions are dictated by a sincere desire that Turkey should obtain an increased share of the cotton trade, and now that America is making such strenuous and successful efforts to recover the ascendancy formerly possessed, it is of the highest importance that other competing countries should make all practicable exertions to secure permanently so valuable a branch of industry.

No Business Doing.—The wife of the Sexton of Gernoel, in Cornwall, lately complained to a young lady staying in the village that business had been very bad for some time, as her husband had not "buried a living soul for three months."

The present generation is cruel. A sentimental lover named Alf spoons upon his sweetheart in apparently boneless hieroglyphics in the second column of the *Times*, and the heartless *Echo* shows him up. The enigmatical letters are all moved too forwards, thus "Darling Alf" is—"Fe tn kpi Cnh."

Military executions are becoming frequent in France. Five soldiers of the Army of the Loire were shot on the 2nd Nov. for offences which in other times would have been regarded as venial. In one case the offence was that of stealing fowls in the absence of the men had either struck or threatened their officers; but one was also charged with deserting when in presence of the enemy.

A *Daily News* telegram says Garibaldi has been received with real enthusiasm in Autun. A deputation of the ladies of the town waited upon him to thank him for leading his aid to France. In his reply he advised them to induce all their influence in order to induce the peasants to take to the forests and harass the enemy as much as possible. He also urged them to see that the priests did not set them against the Republic.

Not Badly Put.—The *Times* had the following letter one day lately :—"The Clerk of St. Paul's.—To the Editor of 'The Times.'—Sir,—Among the numerous stoppages mentioned of late in your columns, that of a party fighting in high circles ought to be recorded. I allude to our cathedral clock, and would suggest that a petition to the clerk of the works for winding up the affair may be immediately signed."

They take Earthquakes coolly in Canada.—The *Times* of the 7th Nov. gives a letter from a correspondent at Quebec, who commences his interesting communication with—"I write down to tell you that we had a very *fine earthquake* this morning at 11·20 a.m." The writer, after describing all the varied sensations, the rattle and shaking, and his wife's flight into the garden, says that, he at length "stood under the lintel of the open door, as the safest place, by *which disposition I was enabled to take my earthquake with comfort.*"

Accounts from Paris do, indeed, widely differ. A gentleman recently arrived from the imprisoned city, whilst acknowledging that there is no lack of food, says that the inhabitants generally are in ignorance of the true cause of their present plentiful supply of animal food, and therefore think they can defy at least any immediate prospect of starvation. Our informant gives us a reason for this abundance of meat, the fact—a very ominous one—that the supply of forage is, if not well-nigh exhausted, so seriously reduced as to compel the authorities to slaughter the cattle at a rate daily, by which they would not do but for the fact that they will shortly be without the means of keeping them alive.—*Asiatic.*

They tell a story of the German Missionaries in Cashmere, which illustrates that occasional monotony of human fortune which has led to the saying, more trite than true, that history repeats itself.

THE PROPOSAL FROM THE LADY'S POINT OF VIEW.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 5)

UNTIL woman's rights are put upon an advanced footing it is evident that a matrimonial engagement must constitute a more supreme and pre eminent event in a woman's life than in a man's. The time may come, when, engrossed in business or professional affairs, a woman may class her marriage among the minor episodes of her career; its higher and more memorable interests clustering round successes and trials of a public nature—her great cause, her first operation her maiden speech. But hitherto it is not so, and therefore all that concerns the central event in woman's life is recognised by the female novelist as her especial sphere. We know this from the mode in which the proposal, with all that gathers round it and leads up to it, stimulates her powers. Every student of these scenes feels it, naturally, to be of less import than the hero should acquit himself with distinction than the heroine. It is her opportunity; her words, her actions, everything that evidences her emotions should prove the presence of feminine perfections, if timidity prevents their plain expression. In the man we tolerate awkwardness, audacity, even bad taste; but in her we can endure nothing that outrages the ideal. It is her hour; she must not come short of its demands. And to the demands of the occasion the female novelist is especially alive. We perceive a collecting of all her powers, a concentration of the spirits, a quickening sympathy as the proposal nears the keen encounter. The touch of mind with mind, of heart with heart, is interesting to her in a particular sense. It is the heroine's hour; she recognises it also as her own. She feels that she holds the clue in her hands; it is the moment when her thoughts are stronger, her perception more sensitive, her instincts acuter than in her rival—man the author. We have a pathetic instance of this in the life of Miss Austen, who finished *Persuasion* in declining health. She did not bring about the re-engagement of Anne Eliot and Captain Wentworth to her mind, "and went to rest in very low spirits in consequence." It was not she, no doubt, to fail her heroine at such a crisis. But under the stimulus of the occasion her powers rallied before morning; she cancelled the condemned chapters—which, however, every lover of her works must long to see, believing her rejected pages still better than most other writers' best—by a final effort raised herself to the dignity of her theme and satisfied herself and, we may not say, all her readers. Nevertheless, though we consider the proposal woman's speciality, yet we suspect she caught the manner from man. The first treatment of the subject according to the modern ideal is to be found in Sir Charles Grandison. In fact Richardson's genius was of the feminine type. In the scenes we refer to he writes from the woman's point of view; he triumphs in the number, the social importance, and the importunate constancy of his heroine's lovers. She is mistress of the art of rejecting, whether with spirit or with compassionate grace. Sir Charles walks the stage, Harriet Byron acts. We are lost indeed in a perfect labyrinth of punctilios and decorums when the two are brought together, and cannot get along for the delicacy of all parties—delicacy of both genders—"for female delicacy is more delicate than man's can be;" Sir Charles's share of this quality prompting him to make his offer first to the lady's grandmother, then as a great favour to beg a quarter of an hour's personal interview in the presence of the same grandmamma and aunt, for "neither Miss Byron nor I can wish the absence of two such parental relations," and all along to affect suspense and fears when we have known her to be in love with him through seven volumes, and if there was anything he might be sure of in this world it was that Harriet Lyron was ready to have him. She had to cap all this with her superior female delicacy, and does so; and yet there transpire natural touches, little traits and turns, which keep the reader's sympathies alive. When she shuts herself up in her closet at the moment of his arrival, and her aunt, newly introduced to the "man of men," seeks her out to bring her into his presence—hinting, "My love, you will appear to the finest man I ever saw in my life very particular"—we understand the twitter of her feelings, her "dejection," the pain of pleasure after long trial, the satisfaction that peeps out now she is sure of him, whatever Lady Clementina says or does, "If I don't misbehave." We are glad he shows enough of the real princess to pick a little hole even in Sir Charles's perfections. "He led me to my seat and sat down by me, still holding my hand. I withdrew it not presen ly lest he should think me precise but as there were so many persons present I thought it was free in Sir Charles Graudison." Many leaves must be turned over before we arrive at the page where capital letters herald the crisis to the reader's glancing eye. "CAN you, madam?" asks he; "I CAN, I DO," says she at length—this private declara ion being followed next Sunday, by a public one, when he takes her hand at the pew door to lead her out of church.

The conduct of the affair partly justifies Mr. Collins in his view of the truly feminine course on these occasions. A ready acceptance was not yet in vogue; and great credit is given to Harriet for a freedom from affectation that allows her to accept Sir Charles when he asks her, without further trial of his or the reader's patience. He does not speak without book when he informs Elizabuth, "I am not now to learn that it is usual for young ladies to reject the addresses of the man whom they secretly mean to accept when he first applies for their favours, and that sometimes the refusal is repeated a second or even a third time;" or again, when he concludes, "I shall choose to attribute yours to your wish of increasing my love by suspense, according to the usual practice of elegant females," Elizabeth's protestation "I do assure you, sir, that I have no pretensions whatever to that kind of elegance which consists in tormenting a respectable man," concludes a scene which is a satire on a prevailing impression that to accept at once showed an eagerness not consistent with feminine propriety.

When woman becomes the formal instructress of her sex, this topic very properly receives dida tic treatment. Miss Edgeworth is great here. In *Patronage* she teaches the girl of eighteen what reply she is to make to her first offer. "To this first declaration of love (from the fascinating Bucyhurst Falconer) Caroline listened with a degree of composure which astonished and mortified her love. There was none of the flutter of vanity in her manner, nor any of the repressed satisfaction of pride. There was in her looks and words only simplicity and dignity. She said that she was at present happily occupied in various ways, endeavouring to improve herself, and that she should be sorry to have her mind turned from these pursuits" This is dignity, a little formal in the wording perhaps, but we like it better than the notion of modesty and feminine coyness drawn in her later heroine Helen, who is too self-conscious to show herself to advantage in the presence of an unengaged young man, and is only betrayed into nature and ease by her friend's figment of a secret attachment elsewhere.

But this coyness of approach towards the masculine mind which once indicated true feminine reserve, not bearing the test of experiment, has gone out of favour with more modern exponents of the feelings. In its place there is the notion of struggle and intellectual conflict. As the declaration approaches, the lovers, in some ladies' novels, set their teeth for an encounter—a trial of will and strength through which alone a true understanding can be evolved. Miss Bronte first set this fashion. "I see the line which is my limit," is the lady's thought. "Nothing shall make me pass it. My heart may break; if it is baffled, let it break." "We had reached a critical point," notes the gentleman, "and we halted and looked at each other. She would not give in, I felt." "You can tell me, and shall tell me," he cries. "I never will," is the response. If the reader were not hurrying on with the last pages, he might fear what would come of it. This duel of hearts is Miss Bronte's ideal, but she has milder scenes of very peculiar excellence. What pleasant original humour is shown in *Shirley*, where the boy Martin Yorke acquires a new insight into human nature by watching poor unreserved lovelorn Caroline under the agonies of fear for the life of her wounded lover, Moore—"I suppose she is what they call *in love* with that Ibeg thing in the next chamber" And when with delightful ingenuity he has brought the two together, and Moore making a much needed act of contrition, she takes his two fingers between her two little hands "et les effeuraide s'esvres," the unspoken contract, with Martin for witness, brings these people together in as distinct and vivid a bond of interest as fiction often achieves. In *Villette* the love-making between Breton and Paulina is easy and graceful, as befits representatives of the elect class exempt from the greater trials of life. The girl in the dim twilight telling of her first love-letter; the confident lover who showed his sanguine temperament by smiling in the agony of suspense; the betrothal, where "Polly" pleads for him with her father—she can take care of them both, "he will be no inconvenience;" the father's graff submission to the inevitable—all this is told with a reality which we look for in vain where masculine genius winds up the threads of its story. Mrs. Gaskell, remarkable as is her power at scenes, is scarcely great in this direction. In *North and South* the heroine rejects her Manchester lover with spirit enough, but the way they come together at last is ineffective. Mary Barton in the trial scene, where she at length owns her preference, is soulless stagey, not only is the scene impossible in fact, which does not very much matter, but the reader scarcely desires it to be true. There is, we remember, a good story in *Ruth* where the faithful servant relates her mode of receiving the addresses of a Methodist preacher, who unfortunately for him chose the time for paying his court when she was engaged in washing the kitchen floor. She felt it to be no occasion for remitting her exertions, but doggedly pursued him with brush and pail as he uneasily shifted from chair to chair so long as a dry spot remained whence to declare his passion. It is a matter of regret that George Eliot's views of woman's mission interfere with her success in this line, which must otherwise have been great. We have not space, and it might be invidious, to review living authoresses who throw themselves with interest into this department of the novel. We make one exception, however, in favour of *Woman's Kingdom*, by Mrs. Oraik, the most didactic of modern illustrators of our subject, and who in *Good Words* throws over the old conventional treatment for her view of nature and good sense. Her heroine is a schoolmistress to be sure, which accounts for anything; but what a gulf sixty years have made between the frigidities of Miss Edgeworth and the artless candour, the frank admissions, of her sister-teachers of to-day!" Edna receives a love-letter from a worthy man. "Poor Edna!" says her handsome sister. "Rich Edna!" cries her chronicler, "rich in the utmost wealth that heaven can give to mortal man!" "Never, until through the gate of death she should enter on the world everlasting, would there come to her such another hour as that first hour after she read William's letter."

After all, nobody can discuss this subject without returning at last to Mr. Trollope as its professor. Every novel-reader reads him, and knows that we are touch on his specialty. It is one on which he never ceases to exercise his ing nuity. He speculates and theorizes upon it, and illustrates it by a never-ending variety of examples. Here his fancy is inexhaustible. Realist as he is, it is his delight to divest the scene of its mystery and its terrors. He represents it as easy to make an offer. The difficulty with him is not to make one Shaw, illusory proposals constitute the gist even of his flirtations, and play round the real ones. To the boy of twenty it comes as easily and naturally as the exercise of his limbs. "Oh, oh Mary," cries Frank Gresham, "do you love me? Don't you love me? Won't you love me Say you will. Oh, Mary, dearest Mary. Will you? Won't you? Do you? Don't you?—Come now, you have a right to give a fellow an answer." And in justification of the easy style as opposed to the poetically-passionate phraseology which fiction indulges, and which within due bounds it is its mission to instil into the language of the affections, he quotes a scene from real life—

A man cannot well describe that which he has never seen nor heard; but the absolute words of one such scene did once come to the author's knowledge. The couple were by no means plebeian, or below the proper standard of high bearing and high breeding; they were a handsome pair, living among educated people, sufficiently given to mental pursuits, and in every way what a pair of polite lovers ought to be. The all-important conversation passed in this wise. The site of the passionate scene was the sea-shore, on which they were walking in autumn.

Gentleman.—"Well, Miss——, the long and the short of it is this: here I am; you can take me or leave me."

Lady—scratching a gutter on the sand with her parasol, so as to allow a little salt water to run out of one hole into another—"I suppose that's all nonsense."

Gentleman.—"Nonsense! By love, it isn't nonsense at all. Come, Jane; here I am: come, at any rate you can say something."

Lady.—"Yes. I suppose I can say something."

Gentleman.—"Well, which is it to be; take me or leave me?"

Lady—very slowly, and with a voice perhaps hardly articulate, carrying on at the same time her engineering works on a wider scale.—"Well, I don't exactly want to leave you."

It is the affluence of his genius in this department that constitutes Mr. Trollope's widest popularity; it is the fact that you cannot open a page anywhere in any number but the chances are you come upon the scent or the fact of an offer. There is abundant matter for critics to admire in his lawyers, parsons, politicians, rustics, bagmen, or whatever other aspect of familiar life he sets himself to delineate and to divest of its conventional dignities; but the circulating library likes him for his straightforward love making, terminating, in true English fashion, in a proposal. It likes the offer not slurred over, not taken for granted, not shirked, but treated with distinction as the proper decorous conclusion of all that has gone before. He indulges this national turn. In each novel there is something distinctive and memorable in the method, provoking discussion and stimulating to criticism on the only point on which many fair novel-reade s have a critical judgment. They take everything else on trust, but they have an opinion as to whether Lily did not lay her heart too open to Crosby, whether she should not have been won over at last by Johnny Eames's constancy; whether it was quite in like in Mrs. old to box Mr. Slope's ears; whether their pride would have stooped to take Sir John Ball when such a strain was needed to bring him to the point; whether the romance of an offer does not suffer from its being made in a painter's apron while the lady as Jael holds the nail and hammer; whether Mary Thorne was well or ill placed on the donkey which suited Frank Gresham's plans so well; whether the Widow Greenow and her two swains, Chees-acre the Norfolk farmer, and the Captain who pose to her the hills and the valleys are not too vulgar for anything, and so on; and they appreciate the writer who thus exercises their intelligence accordingly. But compare the most effective of his scenes of this sort with similar efforts from skilled female pens, and it will be acknowledged that one writes from the head, the other from the heart. Still, he is woman's champion, he allows her her moment of pre-eminence, his feelings go with her, and generally gives her the best of it. Mr. Trollope is kinder indeed to woman generally than most of his brotherhood, and especially we note to the widow, that mark for masculine satire often as unjust in its assumptions as Weller Senior, who lived in a delusion which makes him the typical victim of her wiles—an offer the story deserves a place here in extenso, while at the same time it disposes of a calumny. The reader must remember that, misled by the splendour of his get-up, the tourters at Doctors' Commons take him for that his visit there could have but one object, and succeeded in persuading him that he wanted a licence—

"And what's the lady's name?" says the lawyer. My father was struck all of a heap. "Bless-ed if I know," says he. "Not know?" says the lawyer. "No more nor you do," says my father. "Can't I put that in after-wards?—limp estate!" says the lawyer. "Very well," says my father after he'd to ught a moment.—"Put down Mrs. Clarke." "What Clarke?" says the lawyer, dipping his pen in the ink. "Susan Clarke Markis of Granby Dorking," says my father. "Should have me if I ask, I dessay. I never said nothing to her, but she'll have me I know." The lic nce was made out, and she *did* have him What's more, she's got him now.

As proposals in the Weller class are subject to another public opinion, and are cons antly made vicariously, it is probable that the hostess of the Granby saw nothing worse than an engaging presumption in this proceeding. As in royal contracts, an ambassador is constantly employed in these circles. We have known a man of credit and substance, who felt himself ill-qualified for love-making at first hand, employ the clerk of the Poor Law Board to sound the object of his choice, as he only dignified official within his reach; but as coyness itself can hardly avoid a flippancy, pardonable under the circumstances, in receiving or rejecting such addresses, we are content that our exhausted space forbids our pursuing this line of our subject further.

THE COST OF WAR TO THE FRENCH.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI has again written about the cost of the present war, and now comes to consider the French losses. The first item in this calculation is the direct military and naval expenditure of France. When war was declared on the 14th July two votes were immediately taken for about £2,000,000, but three days after, other votes were taken for upwards of £20,000,000. In August other £41,000,000 were voted. Then came a national loan for £35,000,000; and quite recently another loan of £10,000,000 was negotiated in Paris and London. Besides this, the city of Paris raised £2 00 ,000, and many departments of cities of France borrowed considerable sums for local defences, so to say nothing of what may have been taken from the Bank of France. Add to this the expenditure incurred for war armaments from 1868 to 1870, estimated at £40,000,000; and it will be seen that, if the war should cease to-day, the direct expenditure would far exceed £150,000,000. The next item of direct losses is the waste and destruction caused by war. This he estimates at £150,000,000 more—a sum less than the state-estimate of the *Journal d'Agriculture* and the *Pays*. The indirect losses consist of two distinct items—loss of men and loss of industry. He reckons the capitalised loss of 150,000 men killed and wounded, with loss of productive power, at £270,000,000, and the loss of national production and trade at £30,000,000 France has thus lost £300,000,000 in addition to the £300,000,000 which she may have to pay to Prussia for indemnity. He adds—

"The cost of war is truly frigh ful. Modern wars have all been very destructive. It has been calculated that the Crimean war cost £340,000,000; the American civil war £1,500,000,000; the Italian war, 60,000,000; the Prusso-Austrian war £60,000,000, besides the loss of life, which is given for all these wars together as not less than 1,700,000 men, including those slain on the battle field and those who died through wounds and disease. My estimate, however, of the cost of war is larger, perhaps, than any hitherto made, by the addition of the money value of the property destroyed, and, above all, of the capitalised value of the men killed or dead. But this is the truer aspect of the question since the development of national resources is dependent on the extent of the productive forces available. Elasticity of character and variety of resources may enable France to recover more speedily than another country could from the effect of this great national misfortune, but nothing can make up for the destruction of the productive forces of the nation."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF IRON CROSS S AT VERSAILLES.

WHEN the Prince and Staff had ridden the entire length of the line, they returned at a whirlwind gallop, while the men who were to receive the crosses dashed out from among their comrades and formed up in line on the pathway. There were twenty from each regimen, and it was most interesting to watch the face of each as he received the coveted piece of metal. Some of the great bearded fellows were so shy and embarrassed that it was almost painful to witness the interview. "Friedrich Schmidt," the officer behind the Prince would call out; and Friedrich rode up to his future sovereign, sabre respectfully pointed over his horse's neck at the salute. "Well Friedrich Schmidt, what part of Germany do you come from?" says the Prince with just the look which which puts a nervous fellow at his ease, if any thing can. Friedrich, turning pale as a ghost, "Hohanschlagerin, my Prince!" "Indeed; why, then you are a neighbour of some friends of mine there. Ah, I see you were with us in '66. They must be proud of you at Hohenschlagerin, eh? I am very happy to meet you and to give you the cross you have so well earned. Here it is Friedrich." Friedrich takes the cross and is just turning his horse's head when he notices that the Prince is holding out his hand for a friendly shake, upon which his face becomes tomato colour, as he awkwardly takes the proffered hand. The ceremony, so far as he is concerned, is at an end. Most of the men, however, come up after the manner of encumbers—that is to say, quickly, and with a self-contained coolness as men of the world as well as of the army, who, though thankful, are perfectly well aware that they have earned what they are about to receive.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has engaged the Cooper's Hill Estate for the new Civil Engineering College, which is to be opened as soon as the needful alterations can be made—probably at Easter. If this be the Cooper's Hill House (and it can hardly be any other) which has been occupied by the Prince of Wales on one or two occasions during the Ascot Races, it is a place situated on the banks of the Thames, about a mile way between Windsor and Staines, and is one of the most beautiful spots in that part of England.—*Pioneer*.

THE "MATRIMONIAL NEWS."

(*Special*, Nov. 5.)

THE little boys who started out of mud when the *Echo* was born to sell that paper, and who constitute already a feature in London life, are getting overloaded with old publications. They are not bad little lads, though they might pay more respect to civilization in the matter of breeches, and have not quite an adequate sense of the dignity of labour, having devised a very adroit method of begging. They don't beg, they despise that; but if a "black," that is, an individual in broad-cloth, buys an *Echo* and stops for his change, they suggest in the most insinuating of whines that he had much better take two copies, a hint on which he often acts by walking off without his copper, whereupon the little sale-man winks, exultingly executes a war-dance, and, if we are not utterly mist ken, proceeds to some kind of a division of pro fit, the financial principle of which we should exceedingly like to understand. However, the "*Echo* boy" is not a bad little fellow, though troublesome; he always does give change if you ask for it; he is never insolent, considering himself a tradesman and you his customer; and he has a notion of keeping his capital moving which inspires vivid hopes as to his financial future. If he could only leave off selling "illustrated papers," all studs and garters wisely drawn, he might become quite a respectable institution. Turning over nine-pence three times a day, as some of these children do, is hard work, and it is hardly the fault of a child of seven that he makes such a profit out of the very doubtful publication included within his stock-in-trade. Recently he has taken to selling all along the Strand a publication called the *Matrimonial News*, which we advise any reader curious in social oddities to buy, and lock up for a generation. It will then be worth money to any historian or man curious in customs, who will doubtless base on it very learned and very erroneous ideas as to the manners of the English in 1870. It is a very little paper, not any means too well printed, costing twopence, but filled with advertisements alone, and with advertisements of one kind alone, namely, people who want to get married; yet it is, as far as we can gather, strictly "respectable." There is no trace in it of *New York Herald* ways, none of the advertisements of assignations, or demands for mistresses which that journal in its column of "person is" does not, or recently did not, scruple to publish. The editor, perhaps instructed by a mercantile friend in the North of England, where most respectable journals have been compelled to give way to an incessant demand, seems to have formed a notion that an enormous number of persons of both sexes are inclined to marry, and cannot get married for want of introductions. He accordingly makes introductions the purpose of his paper, turns it into a kind of Matrimonial Exchange and Barter Gazette, or, as he puts it, "a Journal devoted to the promotion of Marriage and Conjugal Felicity;" and he succeeds. Week after week the paper comes out, with one page filled by a rubbishy feuilleton,—usually full of vulgar abuse of married life,—and three columns of solicitations, and of old news, and seven pages of advertisements from people who want to get married. It is quite impossible that these seven pages are filled with clumsy jokes, that anybody should waste a penny and his money in circulating a paper which, as a joke, would not sell and as a paper could not be read, and there is nothing in them to attract any but those interested. If any value is to be attached to internal evidence, the advertisements are genuine, and if they are genuine, hundreds of men and women in this London of ours advertise for wives and husbands in the most direct style, in a badly-printed little paper, sold by ragged little boys up and down the Strand. What do they do for? We repeat, for it is essential to our purpose, there is no trace in the *Matrimonial News* of any improper or illicit purpose whatever. The paper itself, though vulgar, is as clean as Islington could desire, and suitable in any family under any theory of manners; and in the three numbers before us, out of many hundred advertisements, only two even suggest a doubt as to their purpose, and those two may be, and possibly are, as honest as the remainder. To one of them, however, No. 756, in October 29, the Editor, if his purpose is as honest as he says, should seriously attend. We may mistake its authorship, but in at London clubmen would, at first sight, attribute to it a par icular name and no good purpose. The mass of advertisements, if we can judge at all of such documents, are honest, thick-skinned advertisements for goods,—namely, husbands and wives—inserted by people who really want the articles they profess to want. Why do they want them, or rather, why do they adopt this means of making known their want? That a stray man here and there should be so out of society as to put romantic notes, or habits, or temperament as to welcome the *Matrimonial News* as a method of introduction is easily conceivable, and that a particular class of women should be tempted by it we can, with out much effort, believe. The world at large scarcely knows how life, in the middle-class, sometimes closes up, how utterly without acquaintance, or friends, or chance of family of girls may be The father is, perhaps, a retiring man, the mother content with home, and home-life; the house was secluded, and the whole house, consequently, as established as if its inmates were vowed to some Order. The proposition of girl-too, who must only never marry, but never receive an offer, is now so very great, the well-known disparity of those sexes being principally in one class, that we can scarcely wonder at any effort, however *outre*, to widen the area of chance ever so little. We can perfectly imagine an exceptional effort to break up that state of affairs by breaking through rules; but is is not equally easy to divine why men, presumably educated and able to marry, should in scores be driven, or allow themselves to be driven, to so unusual and imperfect a device. There have been cases, we speak literally, of advertisements from city young men, prosperous, well-to-do people of all sorts and kinds, in the *Matrimonial News*. What, for example, can be the meaning of this advertisement?—

A Gentleman, holding the rank of Major in the Indian Army, having an income of £1,200 per annum, wishes to meet with a lady, aged from 25 to 30, who would not object to go out to India. She must be a member of the lady by birth and education musical, of an affectionate disposition, who could appreciate a kind husband, with pet ar means, which would be settled on herself. And this is a *bonâ fide* advertisement, every inquiry will be accorded to the family solicitor.

The Major may be a little getting into years, but an Indian Major ought not to be above 45, and Majors of that age are not in the habit of precisely wooing girls of 20, with no objection to go out to India. What brings him down to an adverti-ement which, though in itself unobjectionable, is, after all, a very stupid mode of avoiding rather than securing the privilege of selection? Or, supposing the advertisement genuine, what can by possibility be the meaning of this?

A Gentleman, aged 37, barrister-at-law, holding a very important appointment (upwards of £1,500 a year), in H. M.'s Civil Service, and having carry prospects of yet higher distinction, would be happy to correspond with any lady (not a widow), who would appreciate a really good husband. This advertisement being genuine, the adverti-er will afford the utmost facility for any inquiry that may be thought of necessary.

Just reflect for a moment what the English middle-class is like, what hundreds of girls there must be in it who, if that advertiser is not unendurably hideous, or utterly talented in character, or subject to some equal disqualification, would be only too happy to be the object of his choice. We venture to say he has only to go to any county town in England, to tell anybody who knows his position, no matter how distant an acquaintance, his object, and he will be overwhelmed with in roductions to girls much nicer than any he is at all likely to come across in his advertisement. But still he advertises At least, that is the statement of the Editor, who follows up this bait with one still more tempting:—

A Young merchant in Manchester, aged 24, and having a comfortable income, wants to settle; he would like a young lady about 20, fair and nice looking; must be of good family, and well educated.

Manchester man of 24, and comfortable income, advertising for a wife! The thing looks impossible, yet there it is, with no appearance to the contrary. We must leave the matter in the middle. Here is another of the most business-like kind:—

A Gentleman, aged about 50, and having an income of about £5 0 a-year, would like to correspond with some lady of suitable age and position.

And another, in which the advertiser positively belongs to the class most "run after" by marriageable young women in the whole country, is a man who has only to pick and choose among the embroidered slippers sent to him:—

A Clergyman, aged 28, with a nice living, good residence, and well connected, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady under 30 years of age, and having some private property of her own.

A Clergyman, tall, dark, handsome, aged about 30, who has present income of £150, would like to correspond with a loveable lady, from 20 to 35 years of age, with some means in her own right. He would like to exchange cartes with 747 or 491.

Or take this:—

A Captain in the Indian Army, aged 30, wishes to marry, and would correspond with some young lady under 26. Must be of good birth and well educated.

Or this:—

A Gentleman, aged 36, with a good business, and a nice private property, would like to correspond with some nice young lady under 30, with a view to marriage.

Or this:—

A Clergyman of the Established Church, aged 26, tall and good-looking, but with only £100 per annum, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady of good family, pleasing appearance, and some means.

Or this:—

A Gentleman, aged 35, highly connected and in business as a wine merchant, would like to correspond with some lady under 30. He has a good income and a private country house.

Or this:—

A Gentleman, 29 years of age, of moderate height, consi ered good-looking, and having an income of £400 a year, would like to correspond with some young lady of good family, and have some means, which may be settled on herself.

On this:—

A Gentleman, receiving £300 per annum from professional sources, wishes to correspond with either 0477, 0350, 0750, or 0979; as advertiser will have good personal property (at decease of mother), he does not seek a partner with money.

Or this:—

A Young Gentleman, 27, Christian [principles], highly respected, good appearance, and healthy, would like to correspond with a respectable young lady, with a view to matrimony. Will first call and oblige?

We have taken all th se almost at random from a single number of the *Matrimonial News* (29th October), and we again ask, who can these men be? Is there something against each of them, or is it really the fact that there are hundr ds of men in England with means to marry, occupying positions which girls like, who have not the courage, or the opportunity, or the acquaintance to enable them to choose for themselves? Which of these things, in a society crooked with young women who ought to be married, and from the overplus of their numbers never will be, is it that lacking?

After much consideration, the writer is compelled to confess that he is utterly at fault, that no answer really satisfies his mind. A frie d near him suggests that there are wishful young men in the world; but after all, a man who advertises for a bride, corresponds with her, meets her at the office of the *Matrimonial News*, and commences conversation by a tacit betrothal, can hardly be seriously troubled with that disease. There is no harm that we know of in that mode of obtaining an introduction, even on the woman's side, nor do we precisely see why it should be so constantly pronounced immodest. Young women do wish to marry, and in early life so they break through nothing but an extremely thin and, on the whole, very worthless conventionality. But then, it is for both parties such an extremely stupid and unreasonable mode of seeking their end, involving a possibility of scrapes, a certainty either of limited choice or of most mortifying refusals. The mode is especially stupid as regards the man. A woman's choice is always more or less limited, depending on her wealth or position; but the beneficed young clergyman of 30, with dark whiskers, and 5 ft. 9 in., has t e whole world before him in which to make his own selection, yet he advertises here Is it that there are men to whom the mere literalness of the method, the "entire absence of humbug," as they would phrase it, is of itself an attraction; or that they hung for even a spice of adventure; or that, being somewhat callous to the finer feelings and a little weary of partridge, they are desirous of seeing what the wide range afforded by the columns of a paper like this may possibly bring in their way? Whatever the cause of its existence, the system itself is a curious feature in the society of 1870.

We had intended to draw up an account of the almost equally curious qualifications demanded by applicants to the *Matrimonial News*, but after all, it is not worth while. Three leading points only may be noted. The woman seldom asks anything in her future lover except means to marry, and "kindness," of which, by the way his answer can give her no idea whatever, the following being almost typical advertisements:—

A Young Lady, aged 25, well-connected, accomplished, and of good appearance; would correspond with a gentleman having means to maintain a wife. She has no property, but is of an affectionate disposition, and would devote herself to the interests of a kind husband.

A Young Lady, under 25, of good family and education, amiable, cheerful, warm-hearted, and loveable, would like to correspond with some gentleman with comfortable means, willing to marry a lady on the basis of love only. She has no money.

Age is sometimes mentioned, but looks scarcely ever, the only exception being the occasional remark that the advertiser would prefer a full man. The lady always mentions her means, if she has any; almost invariably states that she is "loving," or "amiable," or "domesticated," and invariably gives some notion, correct or incorrect, of her caste, a point on which the men are equally frank, and which is evidently regarded on both sides as of the first importance, the one on which any deception would at once terminate negotiations. We give no readable reason for the opinion, but the study of three numbers has certainly inspired us with one, odd as it may appear, that the women who advertise are decidedly better, more frank, more truthful, and more modest than the men; that they are literally telling the truth when they quietly announce that they believe they would make good wives to kind husbands. It is an odd way of making the announcement, and suggests that respectable go-betweens, who over four-fifths of the world arrange all marriages, would not be without work in England, but we do not perceive that it is a blameworthy one, except for the pretty landowner with £2,000 a year and slightly fast tastes, who advertises for a jolly good fellow, and wishes for a bit of a simpleton. She, if she exists, and has not published her advertisement as a joke, might surely wait, though, to be sure, no less than three advertisers are good-looking girls under twenty-three, possessed of money.

WOOL CARDING FOR THE INITIATED.—Manufacturers have a rather good story to tell just now at the expense of an English Rector. He went to a town in order to inspect a mill. He was received by the millowner in his private office, a handsomely carpeted room, and there was a goodly lu cheon, but which the Inspector, being young, and having a healthy appetite, did full justice to. The meal finished, the host said to his guest, "Well, you won't have any more wine, let us go into the card room"—meaning, of course, the room where the carding is done—"You must excuse me," said the Inspector, "but I never play cards before dinner." This is almost as good as the story told of a noble lord, who, coming over a cotton mill and being shown some of the raw material, "wool," as it is called, looked at it knowingly, and said, "Ah, wool—I see! Well, now, Mr.——, is this the wool of Australian or English sheep?"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidney.—A large number of internal maladies arise from obstructions over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for almost all chronic affections—as liver complaint, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering and if neglected lay the foundation of incurable diseases. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action places them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism these Pills have raised for themselves a universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

To one of them, however, No. 756, in October 29, the Editor, if his purpose is as honest as he says, should seriously attend. We may mistake its authorship, but in at London clubmen would, at first sight, attribute to it a par icular name and no good purpose. The mass of advertisements, if we can judge at all of such documents, are honest, thick-skinned advertisements for goods,—namely, husbands and wives—inserted by people who really want the articles they profess to want. Why do they want them, or rather, why do they adopt this means of making known their want? That a stray man here and there should be so out of society as to put romantic notes, or habits, or temperament as to welcome the *Matrimonial News* as a method of introduction is easily conceivable, and that a particular class of women should be tempted by it we can, with out much effort, believe. The world at large scarcely knows how life, in the middle-class, sometimes closes up, how utterly without acquaintance, or friends, or chance of family of girls may be The father is, perhaps, a retiring man, the mother content with home, and home-life; the house was secluded, and the whole house, consequently, as established as if its inmates were vowed to some Order. The proposition of girl-too, who must only never marry, but never receive an offer, is now so very great, the well-known disparity of those sexes being principally in one class, that we can scarcely wonder at any effort, however *outre*, to widen the area of chance ever so little. We can perfectly imagine an exceptional effort to break up that state of affairs by breaking through rules; but is is not equally easy to divine why men, presumably educated and able to marry, should in scores be driven, or allow themselves to be driven, to so unusual and imperfect a device. There have been cases, we speak literally, of advertisements from city young men, prosperous, well-to-do people of all sorts and kinds, in the *Matrimonial News*. What, for example, can be the meaning of this advertisement?—

A Gentleman, holding the rank of Major in the Indian Army, having an income of £1,200 per annum, wishes to meet with a lady, aged from 25 to 30, who would not object to go out to India. She must be a member of the lady by birth and education musical, of an affectionate disposition, who could appreciate a kind husband, with pet ar means, which would be settled on herself. And this is a *bonâ fide* advertisement, every inquiry will be accorded to the family solicitor.

The Major may be a little getting into years, but an Indian Major ought not to be above 45, and Majors of that age are not in the habit of precisely wooing girls of 20, with no objection to go out to India. What brings him down to an adverti-ement which, though in itself unobjectionable, is, after all, a very stupid mode of avoiding rather than securing the privilege of selection? Or, supposing the advertisement genuine, what can by possibility be the meaning of this?

A Gentleman, aged 37, barrister-at-law, holding a very important appointment (upwards of £1,500 a year), in H. M.'s Civil Service, and having carry prospects of yet higher distinction, would be happy to correspond with any lady (not a widow), who would appreciate a really good husband. This advertisement being genuine, the adverti-er will afford the utmost facility for any inquiry that may be thought of necessary.

Just reflect for a moment what the English middle-class is like, what hundreds of girls there must be in it who, if that advertiser is not unendurably hideous, or utterly talented in character, or subject to some equal disqualification, would be only too happy to be the object of his choice. We venture to say he has only to go to any county town in England, to tell anybody who knows his position, no matter how distant an acquaintance, his object, and he will be overwhelmed with in roductions to girls much nicer than any he is at all likely to come across in his advertisement. But still he advertises At least, that is the statement of the Editor, who follows up this bait with one still more tempting:—

A Young merchant in Manchester, aged 24, and having a comfortable income, wants to settle; he would like a young lady about 20, fair and nice looking; must be of good family, and well educated.

Manchester man of 24, and comfortable income, advertising for a wife! The thing looks impossible, yet there it is, with no appearance to the contrary. We must leave the matter in the middle. Here is another of the most business-like kind:—

A Gentleman, aged about 50, and having an income of about £5 0 a-year, would like to correspond with some lady of suitable age and position.

And another, in which the advertiser positively belongs to the class most "run after" by marriageable young women in the whole country, is a man who has only to pick and choose among the embroidered slippers sent to him:—

A Clergyman, aged 28, with a nice living, good residence, and well connected, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady under 30 years of age, and having some private property of her own.

A Clergyman, tall, dark, handsome, aged about 30, who has present income of £150, would like to correspond with a loveable lady, from 20 to 35 years of age, with some means in her own right. He would like to exchange cartes with 747 or 491.

Or take this:—

A Captain in the Indian Army, aged 30, wishes to marry, and would correspond with some young lady under 26. Must be of good birth and well educated.

Or this:—

A Gentleman, aged 36, with a good business, and a nice private property, would like to correspond with some nice young lady under 30, with a view to marriage.

Or this:—

A Clergyman of the Established Church, aged 26, tall and good-looking, but with only £100 per annum, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady of good family, pleasing appearance, and some means.

Or this:—

A Gentleman, aged 35, highly connected and in business as a wine merchant, would like to correspond with some lady under 30. He has a good income and a private country house.

Or this:—

A Gentleman, 29 years of age, of moderate height, consi ered good-looking, and having an income of £400 a year, would like to correspond with some young lady of good family, and have some means, which may be settled on herself.

On this:—

A Gentleman, receiving £300 per annum from professional sources, wishes to correspond with either 0477, 0350, 0750, or 0979; as advertiser will have good personal property (at decease of mother), he does not seek a partner with money.

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